THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VIII—No. 9. PHILADELPHIA THURSDAY, JULY 11, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

MEXICO.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH AND MAIL.

Departure of Juarez and His Cabinet for Mexico City—Sailing of Madame Juarez for Vera Cruz in a United States Revenue Cutter—The Tehuantepec Railroad Scheme Again on the Boards—The Bearers of the Mysterious Despatches by the Wilderness.

NEW ORLEANS, July 10.—An official report, transmitted to the Mexican Consul here, states that President Juarez and his Cabinet left San Luis Potosi on the 1st instant for the capital, where he would be received with great pomp and *eclat* as the deliverer of his country and the defender of republican principles in Mexico.

The Wilderness left this morning, having on board Madame Juarez, Senor Romero, brother of the Mexican Minister, and bearer of important despatches to President Juarez, Senor Santacilio, son-in-law of the President, and others.

Mr. Robinson, of the New Orleans *Republican*, and Emile Lazere, an ex Confederate, at one time an agent of Maximilian, and of Tehauntepec Railroad grant notoriety, were the bearers of the United States despatches so often and so mysteriously alluded to. Lazere, it is understood, is still in the interest of the railway scheme, and represents Marshall O. Roberts, of New York, in securing that which Santa Anna failed to secure for want of power to fulfil his obligations. The officers and men of the Imperial army recently landed at Mobile have arrived here, and will be furnished, if desired, transportation to New York.

The Treatment of Maximilian's Body.

The New Orleans *Bee* of July 6 contains the following story which, we doubt not, will prove a base invention:—

"We were informed yesterday by a citizen who had an interview with three professed Imperialist officers, representing that they had just arrived from Mexico, who say they were witnesses of Maximilian's execution, and that Escobedo inflicted twenty-five lashes on the person of the illustrious Prince, with a whip or cowhide; and that the populace were permitted to dance around his mutilated and outraged body. We give the statement without vouching for its correctness, and hoping that it may prove to be untrue."

Documents Relating to Maximilian's Trial.

QUERETARO, June 5, 1867.—Citizen Minister Sebastian Lerdo de Tejada, San Luis Potosi:—Last night, at 11·30 P. M., I arrived here in company with the remainder of Maximilian's counsel, and as we understand that he must undergo his trial, we shall scrutinize and examine, with the closest care, every matter connected therewith.

The fate of Maximilian depends on this trial; but you are aware to what extent the honor of our country is concerned that he have a real and solid defense granted to him, and not merely the appearance of one. Can this be done in twenty-four hours, when it takes over double that time to overhaul the documents which Maximilian is to deliver to us this afternoon? So short a period would render his defense impossible; and we, as well as the nation, could give no satisfactory answer to the charge of having left a man undefended who believes that the documents referred to constitute one of the principal bases on which he must rest his defense. To this end, some few days are requisite, and we beseech the President to grant them, and thus allow me to set out and speak with him (Juarez) on the subject. But before setting out I must be satisfied that my associate counsel can reckon on sufficient time to accomplish their labors.

If your Excellency accede to my request, as I beseech you will, I shall start by diligence—coach—immediately on receipt of your reply.

M. RIVA PALACIO.

SAN LUIS POTOSI, June 5, 1867—7 o'clock P. M.—Citizen M. Riva Palacio, Queretaro:—The citizen President of the Republic has taken into consideration the despatch which you addressed me to-day (received at 3·30 P. M.), and the citizen Minister of War is now communicating by telegraph the orders for such an extension of the time as the Government deems possible.

LERDO DE TEJADA.

SAN LUIS POTOSI, June 5—7 P. M.—Citizen-General Mariano Escobedo, Queretaro:—In consideration of the petition made by citizen Mariano Riva Palacio, in the name of the counsel of Maximilian, to obtain an extension of the time allowed to prepare a defense, the citizen President of the Republic has agreed that besides the extension already allowed (Mejia's twenty-four hours ended June 2, at 6 P. M., Maximilian's June 3, and Miramon's June 4. They then were all collectively allowed twenty four hours additional, reckoning from June 4.—Ed.)—three days more be allowed. This extension is granted in common to Maximilian and the two other prisoners, so that they may take advantage of it for their defense; but with the understanding that no further extension shall be allowed, as this is the second one granted by the Government, so as to give the defense all the time that it has deemed compatible with the demands of reason and the spirit of the law. Please to inform the three prisoners of this determination.

MEJIA.

SAN LUIS POTOSI, June 14, 1867.—Citizens Mariano Riva Palacio and Don Rafael Martinez de la Torre:—In view of the petition presented by you the day before yesterday, praying that, in case Ferdinand Maximilian, of Hapsburg, be condemned to capital punishment on the trial which he is now undergoing, the favor of pardon may be granted him, the citizen President of the republic has directed that you be informed it is not possible to declare any decision on the subject of a pardon before knowing whether the prisoner has been condemned; and that, in case he be sentenced to death, if this request be presented to the Government in time, it will take into consideration what you have set forth in your petition when deliberating as to whether a pardon may or may not be granted.

Independence and liberty. MEJIA.

QUERETARO, June 14—7·30 P M.—Minister of State, San Luis Potosi:—Yesterday at 8 o'clock A. M. the court-martial opened its sessions, and at this hour (7·30 P. M.) it has not ended its labors. I think that I shall be able to inform you of the result within two hours at the outside.

I made the Princess Salm Salm, as well as several foreigners, leave this city, as they were still striving with great boldness, and their workings were very dangerous. ESCOBEDO.

QUERETARO, June 14—12·10 at night.—Citizen Minister of State, San Luis Potosi:—The court-martial has condemned the three prisoners to death by unanimous decision. Their case has been handed over to the *Asesor* of the court. ESCOBEDO.

SAN LUIS POTOSI, June 15, 1867.—Citizens Mariano Riva Palacio and R. Martinez de la Torre:—You have set forth in your new petition of this date that, having received notice that the court-martial assembled at Queretaro have condemned to death Ferdinand Maximilian, of Hapsburg, you, as his counsel, pray that the Government may grant him pardon; or that, if it be not possible to form a decision at once on the matter, it may suspend the execution of the sentence to take the matter into consideration.

The citizen President of the Republic, in view of the new petition, has ordered that you be informed, as was done yesterday already, that it is impossible to take the subject of pardon into consideration before knowing what the sentence has been; and no sentence can be considered as having force as such, until the decision of the court be confirmed by the Commander-in-Chief, in accordance with the law and ordinances relating to the matter.

Independence and Liberty. MEJIA.

SAN LUIS, June 16, 1867.—Citizens M. Riva Palacio and Rafael Martinez de la Torre:—In reply to the petition which you presented to-day to the Citizen President of the Republic, praying that pardon be granted to Maximilian, of Hapsburg, who has been sentenced in Queretaro by the court-martial which tried him to undergo the last penalty, the following decision has been come to:—

After having examined, with all the care demanded by the gravity of the case, this prayer for pardon, as well as the preceding ones for the same object, the Citizen President of the Republic has decided that they cannot be granted; because the most weighty considerations of justice and the necessity of securing peace to the nation are not consistent with such an act of clemency.

I make this decision known to you for your information, and as a reply to your petition referred to.

MEJIA.

QUERETARO, June 16—1·15 P. M.—To the Citizen President—The sentence pronounced by the court-martial on the 14th inst. having been confirmed at these headquarters, the prisoners were notified of the fact at 10 o'clock this morning, and at 3 P. M. they will be executed. ESCOBEDO.

Next follows an order granting two days—until Wednesday, June 19, at 7 A. M.—suspension of the execution at the request of Baron Von Magnus and Senors Palacio and De la Torre.

The Havana press noticed several discrepancies in the dates of Escobedo's telegrams announcing the capture of Queretaro to the different commanders at Mexico, Vera Cruz, and on the Rio Grande. It is evident from one of the despatches above that Escobedo is, to say the least, out of date. At all events, he has made the shades of night hide the latter half of his days. The despatch referred to is dated Queretaro, June 14, 1867—1 2:10 *at night.*

COUNCIL OF EPISCOPAL BISHOPS AT LAMBETH.

The Departure of Bishop Potter—His Address—Postponement of the Diocesan Convention.

The Right Rev. Bishop Potter sailed from New York yesterday in the steamer Russia, for Liverpool, to attend the Episcopal Council at Lambeth. He was accompanied by his daughter, and will probably be absent about three months. Before his departure he issued the following pastoral address:—

To the Clergy and Laity of the Diocese of New York:—

"Dear Brethren:—It becomes my duty to announce, officially, what is already known to very many of you, that I propose to embark for England on the 10th of July, chiefly with a view to attend a meeting, at the Palace Lambeth, of so many of the Bishops in communion with the Anglican Church as can be assembled in September, upon the invitation of the Archbishop sent forth some weeks since.

The decision in favor of this step was not reached by me till after long and auxious consideration. I had no wish to cross the ocean this year, and no thought of doing so. Indeed, there were peculiar circumstances, personal to myself, which made me very averse to leaving the country at this time. During the past year I had, indeed, read over some of my old English letters, and thought of the faces which had beamed upon me with so much kindness (some of which are passing away), and I had felt keenly that I would like to look upon those that remain once more before this earthly scene should close upon us. But I had entertained the hope that a year or two hence such a vision might be realized more conveniently than at present.

Nevertheless, from the first moment of the announcement of the proposed council at Lambert, I felt that the very attempt, whatever might be its immediate issue, would make an important era in the history of our own apostolic Church; and I felt, moreover, that the invitation of the Archbishop, issued not hastily, but after receiving counsel from the most weighty quarters, including the convocations of the Provinces of Canterbury and York, was of a character to command the respect and enlist the sympathy of every catholic-minded Bishop, as of every earnest and loyal churchman, being, it is true, for the chief pastors of a great Reformed Catholic and Apostolic communion, reaching all round the globe, embracing different nationalities, but knit together by the same faith, the same ardor, and the same ritual, to think of meeting together to consult about their work and about the interests of "the truth as it is in Jesus." And if it be proper to contemplate the idea of such a meeting, it is surely proper for any bishop to consider very seriously with himself, whether he cannot be present without material loss to the interests more immediately related to him. It is not a paltry question whether his health demand or his tastes prompt him to a foreign excursion, but whether an Apostolic appeal like that which comes forth from the Archbishop of Canterbury, calling his brethren from every shore to a united and loving conference, be not worthy of a cordial affirmative response, if it be possible, that is, consistent with other duties, to make it. Of course, it will not be possible to all, but I trust it will be both possible and agreeable to many.

It has been said that such a council will be without authority of acts of Parliament, or of canons ecclesiastical, providing for such a meeting; there are, indeed, none, nor are any necessary. Can a council of the chief pastors of such a communion, spread over the whole earth, be without authority? They will make no canons.

They may issue no formal declaration. I hope they will not. But their loving consultation, bringing together intelligence and experience from every quarter of the globe, will be sure to draw after them consequences, and be of a nature to cheer the hearts of the faithful.

While such thoughts were passing in my mind, I gradually began to recognize the appearance of a very general desire, not only in this Diocese, but in other quarters, that the Bishop of New York should not be absent from the proposed Council. Under such circumstances, it became at once my duty and my pleasure to consult the Standing Committee of the Diocese—the recognized Council of advice to the Bishop. I requested their opinion, if they should conclude to give it, as to the expediency of my making an effort to attend the proposed Council, and also as to the expediency of an adjournment, in such case, of the annual Convention of the Diocese (appointed for the same time with the meeting of the Bishops at Lambeth) to some day in November next. The Standing Committee sent me a prompt reply that in their judgment it is expedient that the Bishop attend the proposed Council, and also that in that case it is expedient that he recommend the Convention to adjourn to some day of November next. In this judgment of the Standing Committee I have no doubt the Diocese will cordially concur. Indeed, the meeting of the Convention some time in the month of November will be, on several accounts, more acceptable to a large part of the Diocese than would be one at the usual time.

In recommending, therefore, as I do, in accordance with the advice of the Standing Committee, that all business of the Convention, save that of merely organizing, if that be deemed necessary, to the extent of a quorum, for the purpose of adjourning, be postponed to an adjourned or special convention, to be held on some day near the middle of November, to be hereafter designated, I feel quite sure that I am meeting the preferences of the clergy and laity of the diocese.

Were there any important interest requiring the convention of the Diocese to meet at the usual time and transact all its business in my absence, I should have entire confidence in the wisdom and kindness of its action. But such not being the case, and a very general and earnest desire having been expressed by the clergy and laity that the Bishop may be present with them at their annual gathering, the measure of postponement has been thought most proper. It will be understood, then, by my brethren of the clergy and laity from a distance, that there will be no occasion for them to trouble themselves to appear in convention until they have been summoned for the proposed day in November.

God, most merciful, grant, dear brethren, that we may meet together in peace, and be enabled, through His goodness, to tender a good report of our stewardship.

Even while I write, the mortal remains of one of the most venerable and beloved of our country (the Hon. John A. King) rests in the mansion so long associated with his name, awaiting the last offices of friendship and religion. It is a double grief to me that I must depart without appearing among the mourners for one whom I so truly honored and loved. Every day brings its own admonition to us to be diligent and earnest in our work, ever ready for the closing up of our record on earth.

May I ask the prayers of the Church for my preservation on the great deep?

Before the meeting of the proposed Council at Lambeth in September, I shall hope to set forth a prayer to be used immediately preceding and during the session.

Permit me to commend to your particular attention the interests of the fund of our Diocesan Missions. Up to this time, during the present ecclesiastical year, the Treasurer has been able to meet promptly all claims upon that fund. But the summer months are usually found most difficult to provide for. I need not say how important ample supplies for that fund are to the mission work of the diocese, and to the comfort and efficiency of the faithful laborers who are prosecuting it. Charge your memories with it, my dear brethren, and let no interest suffer for lack of your timely and earnest support.

I will only add, that during my absence the Standing Committee will be the ecclesiastical authority of the diocese for all purposes for which it can need to act.

And now, beloved brethren, I commend you to God, and to the guidance of His spirit. I bid you an affectionate farewell, as I trust, for only a brief season. May the adorable Head of the Church watch over His flock, keeping safe both pastors and people, and at length restoring them to each other in peace and love.

Your affectionate friend and servant in Christ,
HORATIO POTTER, Bishop of New York.
New York, July 9, 1867.

Congress and its Work.

From the Tribune.

Let Congress do its work well. We want no botching, no supplementary bills, no explanations requiring explanation. The one point to be kept well in mind in this, that any contest is between the President and Congress, and not between Congress and the South. All this trouble was made, not by the South, but by the President. We only desire to bring the South back to the Union upon the basis of universal amnesty and impartial suffrage. That must be well and quickly done.

The war left us reconstruction. The abolition of slavery made it necessary that it should be radical. We had to return to the old plan when the majority of the members of Congress were the slave-drivers of the South, and the slavery-spaniels of the North, with the inevitable payment of the Rebel debt, slave laws, and the negroes as freedmen, and not freemen, or else make a new South. This was the practical problem. Andrew Johnson could have solved it in an hour, if, instead of howling about hanging people for treason, he had made one brief proclamation covering this. He put stumbling-blocks in the way, fired the heart of the North, injured the South, kept the country in turmoil, and had his great office clipped and shorn of two-thirds of its power. Under the present bill the Southern States might have finished registration, held their conventions, adopted suitable constitutions, and taken seats in the next Congress. A great amount of money would have been saved. Sheridan's work, for instance, was done, and in other departments it was nearly finished. Now it must be done over again, with additional expenditures.

Let this be well matured. Two weeks more are trivial compared with the great interests at stake and the perils of inefficient reconstruction. The South must be pacified, and our Mexican affairs must be inquired into. Congress cannot adjourn without a rigid inquiry into our diplomatic relations with Mexico. It is said that during the war we were playing falsely, that we showed no real neutrality, that we made our Republic a base of operations for France, and denied the Liberals any power; that while the people were warmly and passionately in favor of the Mexican Republic, our Government was at heart in sympathy with the French. It is said that Mr. Campbell was not ordered to Mexico until after the surrender at Queretaro, that his appointment was not in good faith, and that he was directed to remain in New Orleans because we did not wish to offend the Emperor of the French by sending a Minister to Juarez. It certainly seems suspicious that during the agony of the strife, after the return of Mr. Corwin, no Minister was accredited to Juarez. It is even more than suspicious when we reflect that our diplomacy in many cases seems to have been dictated by England and France—to have been frequently in direct antagonism to the wishes of Congress and the country. So far as Mexico is concerned, our diplomacy has been either imbecility or knavery. Our national honor has been wounded. Congress should hold the guilty to a strict reckoning, and let the truth be known.

It might be well to do something with the finances, but we deprecate anything hasty on that subject. The harvests are now our best financiers. Sunshine and good weather, and occasional ripening, grateful showers, will do more in the next two months than two years of debate. So, unless some necessity arises, we think Congress had better do its work well and quickly, and adjourn. Let us have as little talk as possible, only earnest counsel, prudence, magnanimity and promptness. Let confiscation, and impeachment, and President-making rest. So far as the South is concerned we do not want surgery, or probing the knife or blood-letting, only generous, grateful medicines, that will make it comely and strong—comely with freedom and justice, and strong in contented and independent labor, bounteous harvests, the cattle feeding upon a thousand hills, school houses and spelling books, mills upon her water-courses, and science tearing out of her bosom rich and endless treasures.

AFFAIRS IN ALBANY.

Meeting of the Equal Rights Association—Arrival of Chief Justice Chase.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 10.—A meeting of the American Equal Rights Association was held this evening in the Convention Chamber, at which Miss Lucy Stone repeated her lecture on "Woman's Right to Suffrage." Mr. Bickford, representative, of Jefferson, presided, and a large number of ladies were among the audience.

Chief Justice Chase arrived in the city this afternoon. He comes to attend the wedding of a lady of Senator Harris' family.

Conductor Thompson was run over by a freight train at the Central Bridge, this morning, and both of his legs were cut off. He died in two hours.

THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

OTTAWA, C. W., July 10.—The Intercolonial Railroad is to be proceeded with at once. The section between Truro and Monckston will be first constructed.

By a post office regulation letters for Canada are to be addressed hereafter to the province of Quebec or province of Ontario, Canada, instead of Canada East or West, as heretofore.

The militia scheme proposes a force of one hundred and fifty thousand men, not two hundred and fifty thousand, as erroneously stated in the papers some time ago.

Mr. Canchon has been entrusted by Lieutenant-Governor Belleau with the formation of a local government, and it is reported that Messrs. Irvine, Stearnes, Bauline, Archibault, and Dunkin will be members of it.

Notwithstanding the *eclat* of confederation the Federal cabinet is not safe. The ministerial press is actively defending the Government, and abusing Messrs. Brown and Howe.

FENIAN EXPEDITION.

The Fenian excitement is reviving in this city, and the authorities of the Brotherhood predict that within three months Canada's population will be increased by thirty thousand men in green and gold, armed and equipped for a campaign. In the Arsenal on Fourth street there are 15,000 uniforms, and twice that number of rifles, with fixed ammunition. The name of the leader that is to be has not yet been spoken in public, but hints are thrown out about an officer of high rank in the Federal army, who has handled large and small bodies of troops skilfully during the late war; but a rumor also exists that unless an organized army of 30,000 men, well equipped and officered, is prepared for him, he will not accept the commanding generalship. In the West, and in the New England States, everything is reported ready for a strife, and Manhattan is only delinquent to the extent of raising her quota of 5000 men.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The Army Worm Among the Cotton.

LOUISVILLE, July 10.—A reliable telegram from Ellis' Cliffs, twenty-two miles below Natchez, says the army worm has appeared two months earlier than usual, threatening destruction to all the cotton plantations on overflowed lands.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST EUROPEAN ADVICES.

Financial and Commercial Report to Noon To-day.

By the Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, July 11—Noon.—Consols for money, 94⅛; Erie Railroad, 45¼; U. S. Five-twenties, 73¼; Illinois Central, 80½.

LIVERPOOL, July 11—Noon.—Cotton irregular. The estimate of sales to-day is 8000 bales. Prices are unchanged.

Corn has declined to 36s. 9d. for Western mixed.

Breadstuffs and other articles are generally quiet.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]
WASHINGTON, July 11.

The National Finances.

It was ascertained from an official source that the coin interest has been paid, amounting to $18,500,000, on the loans of 1867 and 1868, and on what are termed bonds of 1881 and 5-20s of recent issue, which fell due on the 1st inst. On the 15th of July the interest on 7·30s falls due, amounting to $6,000,000 in lawful money. Thereafter no coin interest will be payable until the 1st of November, with the exception of that falling due on the 10-40s on September 1, amounting to $4,500,000. The interest on compound interest notes, amounting to $14,000,000 in currency, will be paid in July, August, October, and December, respectively.

The coin in the Treasury is about $73,000,000, with $20,000,000 of coin certificates.

The Military Notables at West Point.

WEST POINT, July 10.—The grand gathering of prominent military officials here is occasioned by the following order:—

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, June 11, 1867.—A board will assemble at West Point, New York, on Tuesday, the 9th day of July, 1867, to take into consideration the system of infantry tactics prepared by Brevet Major-General E. Upton, United States Army, and will report its opinion whether the said tactics should be adopted as the system for the armies of the United States, in lieu of all others. The Board will be composed as follows:—General U. S. Grant, United States Army, President; Major-General G. C. Meade, United States Army; Brevet Major-General E. R. S. Canby, United States Army; Brevet Major-General W. F. Barry, Colonel Second Artillery; Brevet Brigadier-General W. A. Grier, Colonel Third Cavalry; Brevet Colonel A. M. Black, Major Seventh Infantry.
By order of the Secretary of War.
E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

The members of the Board are all here. They have been welcomed by salutes and pyrotechnical displays. Convening this morning, they witnessed an exhibition in the school of the company of cadets in these tactics. Beyond that nothing has been done. Should this system be adopted upon their recommendation, it will create a fundamental revolution in the army.

Grant is the guest of Governor Fish, and Meade visits with Governeur Kemble to-night. This evening the cadets are revelling in the pleasures of a weekly hop. The same beauty and display characteristic of these gatherings are observable.

Charles H. Fox, a sapper stationed here, was drowned on Sunday night. His body was recovered this morning.

The Alleged Bank Frauds in Boston.

BOSTON, July 10.—The examination of John K. Fuller, the arrested cashier of the Merchants' Bank, has been postponed for a week. It is stated that the movement made by Government, which caused his arrest on Saturday, will bring to light certain transactions which will hereafter be abandoned, and cause the stockholders in national banks to be better secured. It is asserted that the $4000 alleged to have been paid to Mr. Fuller was strictly a business transaction, which will be fully explained at the proper time.

There is no foundation for the statements that Peter Butler and Joseph Vita, who became sureties for Mr. Fuller, were members of the late firm of Mellon, Ward & Co. Mr. Butler is of the hardware firm of Butler, Sise & Co., and Mr. Vita of the banking firm of Spencer, Vita & Co.

From Havana.

HAVANA, July 6.—The slaves recently landed were five hundred Congos, who were immediately distributed among the importers.

A heavy invoice of artillery has been received from Cadiz.

The Fourth of July was handsomely celebrated by the American residents in Havana.

Jamaica advices represent the planters as overburdened with taxes, and leaving the island.

The Havana Sugar Market is less active.

New Orleans Finances.

NEW ORLEANS, July 10.—There has been an unusual depression in city scrip to-day, brokers refusing to take it at any price; and an obscure rumor is afloat that city notes, once redeemed to be burned, have been cautiously given out again.

Suicide at Rondout, N. Y.

POUGHKEEPSIE, July 10.—A German, whose name could not be ascertained, committed suicide at Rondout on Sunday, by drowning himself. Family troubles are said to have been the cause of the rash deed.

The Reported Mormon Schism.

SALT LAKE CITY, July 9.—There is no split among the Mormons. They were never more united, prosperous, and peaceful.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Pierce—T. B. Dwight, Assistant District Attorney.—The case of the Commonwealth vs. Charles S. Johnson, charged with the forgery of a deed, before reported, was concluded last night. After offering in evidence a quit-claim deed from the defendant to Mr. Harper, given last fall after the discovery of the forged deed on record, in which the property was described to be the same as that which purported to have been conveyed to him, the defendant, by fraudulent deed, the Commonwealth closed.

The defense offered no evidence, but went to the jury upon the Commonwealth's case, arguing that a man could not legally be convicted of a charge of forgery without the production of the original writing alleged to have been forged, and that the evidence produced against the defendant did not make out a conclusive case of guilt, but at the most left a serious doubt. The argument of counsel occupied considerable time. The charge of the Court was brief and to the purpose. After a short deliberation, the jury rendered a verdict of guilty. Amos Briggs, Esq., for the Commonwealth; Messrs. Ruddiman, Goforth, Sloan, and Redheffer for defendant.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Ludlow—T. B. Dwight, Assistant District Attorney.—This Court this morning took up the regular business of the term.

Theodore Hoover pleaded guilty to a charge of burglary. He was living at service with a gentleman in South Second street, and while he was there he committed a series of larcenies. The gentleman had him arrested for robbing a church also and taken before the Grand Jury; there he took pity upon the boy and had the bill ignored in order to give him another chance of doing well. But on the morning of February 16, about 4 o'clock, he broke into this gentleman's house, and stole two watches, a pair of opera-glasses, and other articles of value. It was said that this boy even robbed his mother. Sentenced to the Eastern Penitentiary for three years.

Mr. Johnson, an old man, pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny of a push-cart, valued at $10, belonging to James Bleecher. An officer saw the prisoner take the cart from where the owner had left it; he arrested him, and notified the owner of the circumstances. Mr. Bleecher went to the Station House and identified his property. Sentenced to the County Prison for six months.

Mary Murray, colored, was convicted of a charge of the larceny of clothing, valued at $7, belonging to Esther Webb, a colored friend.

John Graffin pleaded guilty to a charge of entering a store with intent to kill. Sentenced to County Prison for six months.

Charles A. Collins was charged with the larceny of a coat, valued at $35, belonging to John F. Young. The evidence against the prisoner was that Detective Brown recovered the coat from a pawnbroker in Fourth street, where he, the defendant, had put it in pledge. The pawnbroker testified that he received the coat from the defendant, and Mr. Young identified it as his property. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty.

The same defendant was charged in two other bills of indictment with the larceny of a number of coats belonging to other parties, George Bross and J. Lafourcade. The evidence was the same as that submitted on the first bill, and the jury rendered a verdict of guilty. Sentenced to eighteen months in the County Prison.

George McDevitt was charged with the larceny of a coat, valued at $9, belonging to Frederick Meyers. On the afternoon of last Wednesday two weeks he entered Mr. Meyers' store while the gentlemen were out, and stole the coat. Officer Young arrested him at Fifteenth and Chesnut streets, with the coat in his possession. Sentenced to County Prison for eight months.

John Williams and John Brown pleaded guilty to a charge of entering a store with intent to steal. They went into the store No. 1305 Girard avenue, with a guilty intent, but were arrested before they had done any mischief. Sentenced to County Prison for ten months.

James Campbell was charged with the larceny of $35, belonging to Agnes Kleinfelder. Mrs. Kleinfelder testified that on the afternoon of last Saturday two weeks the defendant, herself, and a little boy, were together in her lager beer saloon, No. 846 N. Fourth street. She went out to the hydrant in the yard, and when she came back she saw the money drawer partly open, and the two boys standing near. She approached them, and they fled, and when she looked into the money drawer all the money was gone. Verdict, guilty. Sentenced to County Prison for ten months.

John Green was charged with assault and battery upon Officer Eli Ridgway. The officer testified that on a certain Monday evening, when a party of Germans were returning from a pic-nic at Wolf & Engel's farm, they were attacked by the defendant and a number of his rowdy comrades, and he the officer, interfered to quell the disturbance, and the defendant struck him.

Judge Ludlow told the prisoner that this Court could not do too much to remedy such evils as this; just such unprovoked brutal attacks as this was, have frequently resulted in the death of some one, and it was not the prisoner's fault that some one was not killed in this melee. People have a right to enjoy themselves in this country, and shall be protected in doing so. Sentenced to the County Prison for one year, the extent of the law.

Mary Arnick was charged with the larceny of $50 belonging to Couard O'Halaran. The prosecutrix testified that she arrived in this city from New York last Friday afternoon, and was walking along one of the streets down town in search of a room, when the defendant told her she would furnish her with a room. She went with her, and sat down with the defendant. She had but two bills in her pocket that day, one $5 and one $50. She sent out to buy some beer, and gave the defendant, by mistake, the $50.

The defendant went to one place and presented the $50 note, but the gentleman couldn't change it. She went to another place, had the bill changed, put part of it into the breast of her dress, and going to the store she had first entered, gave the gentleman a $5 note. She then went back to the prosecutrix and gave her $4·85, having bought fifteen cents worth of beer.

The only question that arose under this evidence was whether the defendant intended to steal the money just when she received it, which would be pure larceny, or whether she received it with an honest intent, and afterwards determined fraudulently to keep it, in which latter case the appropriation would not amount to larceny. Verdict guilty. Sentenced to to the County Prison for six months.

Charles Hill pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny of a silk dress belonging to Clara Hamlet, and was sentenced to the County Prison for seven months.

James Lynch was convicted of a charge of assault and battery upon Officer Thomas, of the Fourth District. The officer was informed that defendant was standing on a corner, insulting the passers by, and he went to stop such conduct. He ordered the defendant to leave the corner, but the defendant refused; the officer then arrested the defendant, and the defendant struck him.

The officer did not see the defendant commit any wrong, nor did he have a warrant for his arrest; and Mr. Dwight said to the jury that if the officer's testimony was to be believed, a case of technical assault and battery had been made out.

Henry Kauffman pleaded guilty to a charge of false pretenses. He had gone to several tobacconists in the city, and upon falsely representing that he had $3000 in the Third National Bank, obtained from them in all about 14,000 cigars.

John Sharkey was charged with the larceny, as bailee, of $18, belonging to Henry McKeon. On the 28th of May last Mr. McKeon gave the defendant a check for $18, to be presented to and paid by Dr. Dungan, Third and South streets, and told him to bring the money back to him. He presented the check and received the money.

He delivered to Dr. Dungan the specific thing entrusted to him by Mr. McKean. But in receiving the money from Dr. Dungan to deliver to Mr. McKean, the bailment was complete. But the evidence also proved that he appropriated the money to his own use, and did not execute the trust reposed in him, which was to give the money to Mr. McKean; therefore, the bailment and the fraudulent appropriation being proven, an entire case of larceny as bailee was made out. Verdict, guilty.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Thursday, July 11, 1867.

There is no falling off in the supply of money, either on the street or at the banks, and no change in the rates. The encouraging crop prospects have proved most opportune to the drooping confidence of merchants. It is felt that there is now a solid basis for hopes of improvement, and both in financial and trading circles there is a relaxation of the extreme caution which for months past has paralyzed business. The severe experience of late months has left many with diminished means for carrying on business, while it has sobered all, and produced a general disposition to trade prudently. The *Financial Chronicle* says, "If we do not misinterpret indications, there is a liability on the part of manufacturers to regard the crop prospects as demanding a large supply of goods. In this city there are large stocks in the hands of commission agents, and reports from New England and Pennsylvania state that heavy stocks are piled upon the factories. Some of the manufacturers are using this glutted condition of the market as an argument with their hands for a reduction of wages, but none appear to favor the policy of curtailing production. Applications are made at the banks of New York for advances upon manufacturers' stocks to an extent unusual at this season of the year. These, with other facts, would seem to indicate a strong probability that the supply of domestic goods for the fall trade will be unusually ample. Under these circumstances there would seem to be little reason in the hope entertained among manufacturers that an active business in the fall will induce an advance in prices."

There was no life at the Stock Board this morning. Reading Railroad closed dull at 52¾, and all the other speculative shares were neglected.

Government loans continue to look up, and closed at 111¼@111½ for the coupon 6s, 1881; 112¼@112¾ for the 5-20s, 1862; 109⅞@110 for the 1864s; 109⅝@109⅞ for the 1865's; 102⅝ for the 10-40s; 107¾@108 for the June and July 7-30s; and 108⅛@108⅜ for the February do.

State and City loans were remarkably quiet. The sales of the latter were only in small sums at 99¾ for the new, and 95½ for the old do.

All the better class of Railroad and Canal bonds are held very firm.

In Canal and Bank shares the sales were unimportant, and prices without material change.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 138¼; 11 A. M., 138⅜; 12 M., 138⅜; 1 P. M., 138⅜.

—The Boston *Evening Traveller*, July 9, says:—

"The banks are freely lending currency to their regular customers, and to transient borrowers for short periods, but they are doing little or nothing on long time. Six per cent. is the rate of interest charged in a majority of cases, where promissors and collaterals meet with the approbation of finance committees or full boards of directors. Higher and lower rates are reported in a few instances, but they form the exceptions which prove the general rule. The discount market is rather tame, on account of the continued scarcity of desirable notes and acceptances for sale. Those of the right stamp, which are classed in the familiar category of "gilt-edged," find eager takers at from six to seven per cent. The buyers of inferior grades and of single names, unless considered as being very strong, are confined to a limited circle. Prime mortgages are in good favor with capitalists and institutions for savings. The leading brokers and bankers are doing a brisk business in the public securities, and in exchanging currency scrip for bonds which yield half yearly interest in specie. Manufacturing and bank stocks are rather quiet, but there are enough purchasers to take up the stray lots offered for sale. There is a moderate change in the relative market values of the Merchants' and State bank shares, but the most of the others show but little variation from the recent quotations."

—The reported failure of the dry goods house of Wicks & Co. is much reduced in the amount of the liabilities, being now stated at about one million and three-quarters, with assets to the amount of $1,405,711—the difference being reduced to about $370,000.

—The Treasury Department has closed its investigation into the May-Whittaker Sub-Treasury defalcation in New Orleans, and indictments have been found against both of the accused parties, which will be tried at the coming session of the United States Court. The Government has thus far secured from the assets of the defaulters a sum amounting to about $600,000, or one-half of the defalcation.

—The Directors of the Second and Third Streets Passenger Railway Company have declared a dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after the 19th instant.

—The Northern Bank of Kentucky announces a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent., payable to Philadelphia stockholders at the Bank of North America, on demand.

—The Bank of Kentucky announces a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent., payable to Philadelphia stockholders, on demand, at the Bank of North America.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street
FIRST BOARD.

$3000 U S 7-30s..Jy	108	$2000 Pa R 2 m 6s	94¾
$200 City 6s, New	99¾	2 sh Penn Nat Bk	60
$300 do. New...c.	99¾	100 sh Phil & E....s30.	28¾
$300 do. New	99¾	100 sh Hest'vle....b30.	13¾
$200 do. New	99¾	50 sh Morris Cl	55
$100 do. Old	95½	40 sh W Br Cl......b60.	30

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 110¾@110⅞; do. 1862, 112@112¼; do., 1864, 109⅜@109⅝; do., 1865, 109⅜@110; do., 1865, new, 108⅛@108⅜; do. 5s, 10-40s, 102¼@102½; do. 7·30s, Aug., 108⅛@108⅜; do., June, 108@108¼; do., July, 108@108¼; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119·40; do., July, 1864, 119@119¼; do. August, 1864, 118¾@118¾; do., October, 1864, 117¼@117½; do., December, 1864, 116¾@117¼; do., May, 1865, 116¼@116¾; do., Aug., 1865, 115¼@115¾; do., September, 1865, 115@115¼; October, 1865, 114¾@115; Gold, 138⅜@138⅝. Silver, 131½@133.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, 110¾@110⅞; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 112@112¼; do., 1864, 109⅜@109⅝; do., 1865, 109⅝@109⅞; do. new, 108¼@108⅜; 5s, 10-40s, 108⅛@108⅜; U. S. 7·30s, 1st series, 108⅛@108⅜; do., 2d series, 108@108¼; 3d series, 108@108¼; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 117.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, July 11.—The demand for Cotton is limited, with sales of middling uplands at 26c. and New Orleans at 27c.

Cloverseed is selling in a small way from second hands at $8·50@9; Timothy is worth $3·50 and Flaxseed $3 ℔ bush.

There is no change in Quercitron Bark; a small sale of No. 1 at $42 ℔ ton.

The upward movement in Flour recorded yesterday still continues, and for the high grades we advance our quotations 75c. ℔ bbl.; sales of 400@500 barrels, chiefly Northwestern extra family at $10·50@12·50, Pennsylvania and Ohio extra family at $11@12, fancy at $14@16·50, extra at $9@9·50, and superfine at $8@8·50. Prices of Rye Flour and Corn Meal are advancing; small sales of the former at $7·75 ℔ bbl.

There is scarcely any good Wheat here, and this description is wanted at $2·80@3 ℔ bush., an advance. Rye is worth $1·50@1·52. Corn has again advanced 2c ℔ bush.; sales of 4000 bushels yellow, in store, at $1·18. Oats are steady at 90c.

Whisky—No sales have been reported.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA....................JULY 11.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.
7 A. M..............74 | 11 A. M..............81 | 2 P. M..............86

For additional Marine News see Third Page.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.
Schr Moonlight, Birney, Providence, J. R. White&Son.
Schr H. Croskey, Potter, Providence, do.
Schr Charles Moore, Ingersoll, Hingham, J. G. & G. S. Reppiler.
Schr R. W. Godfrey, Young, Boston, do.
Schr F. St. C. Edwards, Ireland, Boston, do.
Schr S. S. Lee, Huntley, Medford, do.
Schr W. S. Thompson, Yates, Georgetown, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.
Schr C. S. Edwards, Gandy, Boston, Van Dusen, Lochman & Co.
Schr L. and M. Reed, Steelman, Boston, do.
Schr J. H. Bartlett, Harris, Boston, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr Ann Elizabeth, Phillips, Harwich, do.
Schr Helen P. Jones, Hartford, Rathbun, Stearns&Co.
Schr C. Tilton, Somers, Boston, Rommell & Hunter.
Schr Village Queen, Phillips, Providence, do.
Schr Mary A. Tyler, Tyler, Providence, New York and Schuylkill Coal Co.
Schr J. Waples, Robinson, Lynn, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr G. Girdler, Smith, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr W. F. Borden, Adams, Providence, Borda, Kellar & Nutting.
Schr E. L. B. Wales, Leach, Providence, Hammett & Neill.
Schr J. Porter, Burroughs, Providence, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr R. Peterson, English, Boston, do.
Schr J. Slusman, Banks, Boston, Tyler & Co.
Schr Ocean Wave, Baker, Fall River, Castner, Stickney & Wellington.
Schr E. B. Emery, Clayton, Boston, Captain.
Schr Maggie P. Smith, Grace, Boston, Captain.
Schr Eva Belle, Howes, Lynn, Captain.
Schr Pearl, Brown, Boston, Captain.
Schr J. C. Brooks, Burgess, Boston, Captain.
Schr Evergreen, Belloste, Fall River, Captain.
St'r Ocean Bird, Massey, Newark, Captain.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.
Schr F. R. Baird, Irelan, 10 days from New Orleans, with mdse. to D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr Mary A. Tyler, Tyler, from Providence, in ballast to W. A. English. No date, lat. 39 10, spoke schr Trident, from Boston for Charleston—4 days out.
Schr M. Perrin, Gibbs, 3 days from New York, with mdse. to captain.
Schr Dirigo, Baker, 5 days from Salem, with ice to captain.
Schr T. Sinnickson, Dickerson, from Commercial Point, in ballast to captain.
Schr M. C. Burnett, Rickards, 1 day from Camden, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Ocean Wave, Baker, from Newport.
Schr R. Peterson, English, from Dighton.
Schr Reading RR. No. 50, Corson, from Stonington.
Schr H. Croskey, Potter, from Weymouth.
Schr Eva Belle, Howes, from Lynn.
Schr C. Tilton, Somers, from Fair Haven.
Schr Ann Elizabeth, Phillips, from Norwalk
Schr L. and M. Reed, Steelman, from Boston.
Schr R. W. Godfrey, Young, from Boston.
Schr J. Waples, Robinson, from Boston.
Schr Grace Girdler, Smith, from Boston.
Schr J. H. Bartlett, Harris, from Boston.
Schr M. P. Smith, Grace, from Boston.
Schr E. L. B. Wales, Leach, from Boston.
Schr Pearl, Brown, from Boston.
Schr C. B. Emery, Clayton, from Boston.
Schr Moonlight, Birney, from Providence.
Schr W. F. Borden, Adams, from Providence.
Schr Evergreen, Belloste, from Providence.
Schr Village Queen, Phillips, from Providence.
Schr J. Porter, Burroughs, from Providence.
Schr C. S. Edwards, Gandy, from Salem.
Schr J. C. Brooks, Burgess, from Salem.
Schr C. Moore, Ingersoll, from Hingham.
Steamer Ocean Bird, Massey, from Newark.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., July 9—6 P. M.—Schrs L. S. Levering, M. S. Hathaway, Island Belle, and M. Steelman, all from Philadelphia for Boston; Naiad Queen, do. for Fall River; and E. Doron, do. for Providence, went to sea this morning.

A barque, supposed the Minna, for Bremen, in tow of a small tug, went to sea at 5 o'clock this afternoon, and received orders. Brig Angenora, before reported, received orders, and sailed for Baltimore. Schrs Flight, Hesperus, H. C. Hand, C Loeser, Honest Abe, M. Hall, Elite, and W. A Crocker, all loaded with stone for Delaware Breakwater, are now in the harbor. Wind W. N. W.

JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA.
Ship Invincible, Dale, hence, at New York yesterday.
Brig Clyde, Winers, hence, at St. John, N. B., 9th instant.
Schrs M. V. Cook, Falkenburg; T. Borden, Wrightington; Dauntless, Coombs; and L. B. Ives, Bowditch, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 9th inst.
Schr Ann Twibill, Edwards, hence, at Pawtucket 9th inst.
Schr White Foam, Howes, for Philadelphia or Baltimore, sailed from Providence 9th inst.
Schrs Mary Price, Gay, hence for Plymouth; Henrietta, Dyer, and A. Edwards, Somers, do. for Boston and J. Griffith, Cobb, do. for Newburyport, at Holmes' Hole 9th inst.
Schr E. B. Potter, Potter, hence, at Mystic 9th inst.
Schrs A. R. Weimore, Lippincott, and J. Clark, Fowler, hence, at Providence 9th inst.

DOMESTIC PORTS.
NEW YORK, July 10.—Arrived, steamship Atalanta, Pinkham, from London.
Steamship Pennsylvania, Lewis, from Liverpool.
Ship F. B. Cutting, Tyson, from Liverpool.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Mexican Question in Congress.

From the Herald.

There were some interesting proceedings on Monday last upon the Mexican question in both Houses of Congress. In the Senate the resolution of Mr. Chandler was adopted, calling upon the Secretary of State for copies of the correspondence between him and Lewis D. Campbell, late United States Minister to Mexico, and all correspondence with the successor of Mr. Campbell since his appointment. This inquiry looks bad for Mr. Otterbourg, and is evidently not intended as a compliment to the Secretary of State. Next, Mr. Sumner's resolution was adopted by the Senate, calling upon the State Department for all information in its possession touching recent events in Mexico. Mr. Sumner said he expected to get the particulars of the arrest, trial, and execution of Maximilian, and also the proceedings in the case of Santa Anna, whose arrest and execution might possibly raise a question of international law. This resolution, therefore, was eminently proper, and we trust it will be freely and satisfactorily answered.

But Mr. Chandler had another resolution to offer, which, after reciting the exterminative decree of Maximilian and the massacres of Mexican Liberals committed under it, directs an inquiry by the Committee on Foreign Relations, and a report upon the facts. This is Mr. Chandler's way of proclaiming his approval of Maximilian's execution, and his resolution amounts to nothing more. It is not the business of the United States Senate, however, but of the Juarez Government, to make up a case justifying the killing of Maximilian. In the House, on the same day with the aforesaid proceedings in the Senate, Mr. Wood, of New York, offered a Mexican resolution, instructing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to inquire if certain outrages against international law and treaties, and others in violation of the rights of American citizens, do not "call for immediate and summary action on the part of this Government." Perhaps they do; but we suspect that Mr. Wood was inspired by the filibusters. Mr. Baldwin, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution for an inquiry into the abduction of Santa Anna from an American vessel, accompanying which was a resolution broadly censuring the temporizing Mexican diplomacy of Mr. Seward; all of which were referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. From all these materials some definite action on the part of Congress in reference to the affairs of Mexico will most likely follow at the session of this Congress of October or December next. It is to be regretted that the two Houses, with the collapse of the Rebellion, did not at once settle this business as they could have done; but better late than never. General Grant's plan was then and still is the one thing needful for Mexico—active and decisive intervention.

General Butler's Resolutions.

From the Herald.

The resolutions of General Butler, offered in the House, ordering a special committee of five members to proceed to an inquiry into the facts, circumstances, and conspirators concerned in President Lincoln's assassination, etc., and authorizing the committee to report a bill of grace and amnesty, in their discretion, to any party or parties having any personal knowledge of said conspiracy and conspirators and their proceedings, in consideration of giving all such knowledge to the committee, we think were wisely adopted. It is widely believed, and we are inclined to this opinion, that the assassin Booth and his immediate accomplices were but the instruments of more important conspirators at Richmond and elsewhere, and it is supposed that some of them may be smoked out by the offer of amnesty to some such Confederate, for example, as Surratt. In this view the investigation is not only proper, but it is demanded by every consideration of sound policy, in order that no stone may be left unturned in the efforts of the Government to reach the real contrivers of this assassination conspiracy, and the treasury and treasury agents from which the funds were supplied to Booth and his associate assassins.

Wanted—A Policy.

From the Tribune.

Mexico begins the work of reconstruction with the civilized world arrayed against her. There is a morbid sentiment that might indorse the execution of Maximilian, but with the exception of the *Evening Post*, the organ of Calcraft and Jack Ketch, we see no newspaper supporting the policy which directed his death. Even in Congress, which has always championed the cause of Liberalism, it has thus far been impossible to pass a resolution of congratulation to Mexico over her triumph. Had Maximilian been sent out of the country, we believe such a resolution would have been passed unanimously.

Our own part in this disaster, thanks to an imbecile and purposeless policy, has been humiliating. Maximilian was executed in defiance of the United States. We asked the poor boon of his life, and it was denied. Santa Anna, an exile, and taken from an American ship, is either dead or under sentence of death. When America took a great Rebel from the deck of an English vessel, we were compelled to return him almost by the next mail. The defiance that we dared not to offer England, Mexico offers us. Our flag was no protection to Santa Anna; it was even trampled upon by the Mexican soldiers. Now we are told that it was Mr. Seward's intercession for the life of Maximilian that directly caused his death; that before the letter of the Secretary of State was received there was no intention of executing the Emperor; that upon its reception the Liberal army indignantly demanded that he should be slain, as if to teach our Government its impertinence in interfering. If this be true, the humiliation is complete.

The United States is pledged to oppose aggressive wars of European powers against American Republics; and for this reason we are held morally responsible by foreign governments for something of the conduct of the nations we protect. After Mr. Seward protested against the French occupation of Mexico, and, obeying the national will, demanded the withdrawal of French troops, it is not strange that Europe expected that our influence would be used to restrain Mexico from such acts as the killing of prisoners of war, or that the United States should be denounced in the French Assembly as responsible for the death of Maximilian. There is little doubt that the United States could have saved the life of the Emperor, for the Mexican Republic owes its very existence to the sympathy of the American people with the Liberals. But for the attitude of the United States, Napoleon would inevitably have finished his work. It is certain that the Liberals understand this, and that if Mr. Seward had shown as much energy in sending a United States Minister to Mexico as he did in recalling one from Austria, they might have been saved from this error. A mistake it was, for though we appreciate fully all the arguments in its favor—the order of October for the execution of captured Liberals as brigands, the stern lesson taught foreign usurpers—yet the young Republic is signally unfortunate in opposing itself to the spirit of all Christian nations. Mexico has gone back to the days of Carthage and Rome, and crowned her victory with barbaric laurels. When we say that our action might have spared her this, we remember Mr. Campbell idling in New Orleans without orders, the United States absolutely unrepresented at the Liberal headquarters, and the subsequent appointment of an unknown foreigner to a position which none but an American statesman should fill. This is the pitiful policy which resulted in the deliberate refusal of the only boon we asked Mexico to grant—the lives of the vanquished. We gave her sympathies which were stronger in the end than armies, and yet Mr. Seward can obtain for us nothing in return but a trampled flag.

Congress and Reconstruction—Progress of the Work.

From the Times.

The prompt and withal moderate action of Congress is the best answer to those who impute to it a desire to disturb the settlement to be effected under the existing acts. It began by expressly limiting the work of the session to the removal of difficulties arising out of an erroneous interpretation of the law. It has steadily resisted attempts to disturb the limitation and to reopen the question of reconstruction. And the two bills now before it—one pushed through the House on Tuesday by Mr. Stevens under the pressure of the previous question, and the other still before the Senate under the pilotage of Mr. Trumbull—are evidence of the good faith with which both bodies are prepared to adhere to the terms of settlement now before the South.

By neither of the measures is any new issue raised, or any new condition imposed. They differ mainly in regard to the seat of abolute military authority—not as to the sufficiency or supremacy of the authority itself. Mr. Stevens' bill vests it in the military commanders, each of whom is left to decide for himself what is necessary, and to act on the dictates of his own mind; while Mr. Trumbull's bill makes the General of the Armies of the United States the final judge and, as it were, the supervisory officer in respect of suspensions, removals, and other details of the district commanders' operations. Practically, perhaps, the distinction would not materially alter the result; but the method proposed by Mr. Trumbull has the merit of securing uniformity of proceeding, and, moreover, harmonizes better with established military discipline. Aside from this difference—which will, no doubt, be readily adjusted by a conference—the two bills cover the same ground in a manner substantially the same. And though they play havoc with Mr. Stanbery's superfine logic, and counteract certain instructions of the Executive, we are persuaded that they in no degree conflict with the popular estimate of the purposes contemplated by Congress in the enactment of the present law. They make the military the supreme power throughout the South pending the completion of the reconstruction process, and they give to the Registration Boards, acting on instructions from the district commanders, a wide latitude in determining the range of disfranchisement. In both respects, we think that Mr. Bingham is correct in claiming that they reflect the will of the represented States.

It is to be regretted that Mr. Stevens deemed it expedient to stifle debate. Despatch is desirable, but completeness of detail is yet more so, and the latter is possible only when an ample opportunity is afforded for analysis and suggestion. The rhetoric of Messrs. Brooks and Wood is valueless in this connection. As a contribution to their party record it may be well enough, and the force of some of their strictures is indisputable; but practically what does it amount to? It neither shakes the intentions of Congress nor perfects the measure as a means of reconstruction. It might, under certain circumstances, aggravate the difficulties to be encountered by the South, but by no possibility could it afford relief.

For the same reason, we trust that Mr. Brooks' appeal to the President to do what can be done to obstruct the passage of an amendatory act will pass unheeded. The South has already suffered much too severely at the hands of those who profess to be its peculiar friends, and they will best show their friendship now by leaving the law to work out the will of Congress unobstructed. The maintenance of his consistency is not a consideration that can justify Mr. Johnson in renewing a contest in which his defeat would be inevitable. His conscience may demand some reservations, perhaps a protest, but for a veto, with its irritation and the chance of temporary delay, there would be no excuse. Congress has surely a right to interpret its own enactments, and this is all which either Mr. Stevens or Mr. Trumbull just now proposes.

The President and the New Reconstruction Bill.

From the World.

The action of President Johnson on the additional Reconstruction bill, which will be before him within a day or two, is of no practical consequence, since two-thirds of both Houses stand ready to repass it if it encounters his veto. He, of course, cannot sign it; the question is merely whether he will return it with his objections or passively allow it to become a law by keeping it the ten days allowed him by the Constitution for its consideration. If he wishes a troublesome Congress to disperse immediately to their homes, he will expedite their adjournment by a prompt veto. But if he thinks they have consummated all the mischief of which they are capable, and that he is under less obligation to consult their convenience than his own dignity, he may as well retain the bill and allow it quietly to become a law by the lapse of ten days. In that case Congress would have to continue in session until the expiration of the time, as its adjournment would kill the bill as dead as an unsurmounted veto. How Congress would employ itself meanwhile is not very easy to predict, but the Republican members would have to be constantly at their posts, lest a veto should be slipped in and prevail in their absence.

President Johnson will not announce his purpose in advance, and if he decides upon a veto he will naturally take some time for its preparation; so that even as respects the continuance of the session, it is of little consequence whether he adopts the active or the passive method of dissent. This being the case, we think (without, of course, presuming to offer advice) that it would be quite as well to let the ten days pass without any further futile attempts to arrest the tyranny and folly of a headstrong Congress.

The additional bill, whatever may be the shape it finally assumes, cannot be really more objectionable than the original law. In fact, the former Reconstruction acts, as construed by President Johnson in his former vetoes, contain all the odious features which the new legislation seeks to enforce, so that no objection can be made to this bill which did not equally apply to the former bills as President Johnson understood them at the time of signing his veto messages. A veto directed merely against what is new in the additional bill would touch only on matters of detail intended to give effect to the *animus* clearly disclosed in the former acts, and denounced with suitable energy in the former vetoes. If Congress goes inside a State, and disfranchises its citizens, the enormity of the wrong is not a question of arithmetic relating to the number of the disfranchised, but to the right of Congress to interfere at all. It has just as clear a right to disfranchise everybody that it has to disfranchise anybody—that is to say, no right at all. Admitting the negroes to the suffrage is virtually disfranchising an equal number of the white citizens, since it nullifies their votes. The strength of the argument is against the principle of the original act. Once admit that Congress can go within a State and make or unmake voters, and you give up the whole case. If Congress may disfranchise, it may make the disfranchisement effectual. If Congress may annul State governments, it may displace their officers. The particular machinery or agencies by which it overrides the Constitution is of comparatively little consequence. The fundamental objection is to the thing itself. The enormity of a murder is the same whether it is perpetrated with a pistol or with poison. We do not know, therefore, what new points can be made against the additional bill, important enough to render it worth while to interpose a veto which is certain to be overruled. The objection is not to the particular shape of the Devil's hoofs or the particular twist in his horns, but to the Devil himself. The substitution of military despotism for republican government is in all shapes odious and abominable. We dare not refine on such subjects, lest we impair that honest and hearty abhorrence of the iniquity which is the spontaneous impulse of freemen. We care not whether these tools of tyranny, the interloping registrars, take the oath of the applicant or examine other witnesses; what we object to is their standing to bar the gates of suffrage at all. We care not whether General Grant is made tyrant-in-chief, or whether each of the five petty tyrants is supreme in his own military district; what we object to is military tyranny itself, and the suppression of free institutions in the land of their birth. We do not see, therefore, that there is any urgent call for a new veto, unless the President covets the occasion to reiterate the honest indignation of a freeman at the overthrow of the public liberties.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SURF HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

The above House was opened on the 1st of JUNE. For particulars, etc., address

WM. T. CALEB PROPRIETOR,
5 8 tf ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY.

The subscriber, grateful for past favors tenders thanks to his patrons and the public for the generous custom given him, and begs leave to say that his house is now open for the season, and ready to receive boarders, permanent and transient, on the most moderate terms. The bar will always be supplied with the choicest of wines, liquors, and cigars, and superior old ale. The tables will be set with the best the market affords.

Fishing lines and tackle always on hand.

Stable room on the premises.

All the comforts of a home can always be found a the Exchange.

GEORGE HAYDAY,
5 28 tuths2m PROPRIETOR.

CONGRESS HALL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
IS NOW OPEN.

This House has been repainted and renovated, with all modern improvements added, and in consequence of the high tides, it has made the bathing grounds superior to any in the city, being four hundred feet nearer than last season.

G. W. HINKLE.

Johnston's celebrated Band is engaged. [6 27 1m

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
IS NOW OPEN.

FOR PARTICULARS, ADDRESS
BROWN & WOELPPER,
ATLANTIC CITY.
Or No. 827 RICHMOND Street
6 10 2m Philadelphia.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL.
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.

This beautiful and commodious Hotel is now open for the reception of guests.

It is on the main avenue to the Beach, and less than one square from the ocean.

WILLIAM MASON,
7 3 PROPRIETOR.

THE NATIONAL HOTEL AND EXCURSION HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open for permanent guests, and for the reception and entertainment of the various excursions to the Island. The only hotel in the place on the European plan, and a bill of fare of the best and most varied character.

CONLEY & HOUCK,
6 27 1m Proprietors.

SEA BATHING—NATIONAL HALL, CAPE ISLAND, N. J.—This large and commodious Hotel, known as the National Hall, is now receiving visitors. Terms moderate. Children and servants half price.
6 6 2m AARON GARRETSON, Proprietor.

A. S. ROBINSON,
No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,

Is in receipt to-day of an invoice of

FINE CHROMOS, ENGRAVINGS, ETC. ETC.,

Which are now open for examination.

"Peace and War," by G. Doree. "Last Rose of Summer," "Cromwell and Family," "Romeo and Juliet," "Star of Bethlehem," are well worthy the attention of the admirers of art. 3 15‡

GARDNER & FLEMING,
COACH MAKERS,
NO. 214 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.

New and Second-hand Carriages for sale. Particular attention paid to repairing. 5 30 6m

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

MORE ABOUT
LILLIE'S CHILLED-IRON SAFES

IMPORTANT FACTS
WHICH THE PEOPLE SHOULD
"MAKE A NOTE OF."

FACT I.—LILLIE'S CHILLED-IRON SAFES have been largely introduced for the last twelve years, and sold to those having the largest amount of valuables, as the best and most thoroughly Burglar-Proof Safe; and, up to the last three years, it has been as rare to hear of one of Lillie's Safes having been robbed by burglars, as to see or hear of a white blackbird or a white elephant.

FACT II.—It is notorious that the profession of the burglar has advanced at a rapid pace within the last eight years, and what was thoroughly burglar-proof then is not so now, which accounts for the fact that within the last three years very few of Lillie's Safes have been robbed, and the secret anonymous circulars distributed by other safe-makers latterly, showing a *very few cases only*, is the strongest evidence that b t a very small number have been robbed to this time, notwithstanding the large number in use, and the amount at stake if successful.

FACT III.—There are two, and only two, general and leading principles upon which all burglar-proof safes are constructed. The one is pouring liquid iron between and around bars of wrought iron, hardened steel, or any proper combination of metals. This principle is adpted by Lillie, in the Chilled-Iron Safe, and covered and controlled by his letters patent.

The other is made up of layers of plates, of different metals, held together by bolts or rivets, or both. To this principle there are various objections:—The cost is double. The wrought iron plates, which are the strength of the safe, are outside, and are operated upon by the whole catalogue of burglars' tools. The bolts or rivets are easily forced by suitable tools, with or without powder, and cannot be sustained. *The former principle*, adopted by Lillie, avoids all these objections, can be made any thickness, and withstand any amount of resistance required; avoids the rivets, bolts, etc.; has no wrought iron outside to be operated upon by burglars' implements.

FACT IV.—Mr. Lillie, the Patentee, so soon as he learned that it was possible with the modern improved tools for burglars to grind through chilled iron or hardened steel, began experimenting to avoid the difficulty, and after much labor and expense he has perfected a system for chilling iron and combining metals that is entirely proof against the burglar's drill, or any other of his tools, even the wedge, warranted to stand the hardest test practicable for any burglar to make. As a proof of his success, the following certificate is now offered from the Novelty Works, New York:—

OFFICE NOVELTY IRON WORKS,
NEW YORK, 15th December, 1866.

Messrs. Lewis Lillie & Son:—

GENTLEMEN:—We have subjected the sample of Chilled Iron you furnished us to the most severe tests (as regards drilling through it) that we could bring to bear upon it, and without success.

It is our opinion that it can only be penetrated by the use of a large number of drills, and the expenditure of much power, with days of time.

And we think it impossible for a burglar, with his time and power, to penetrate it at all.

Yours truly,
ISAAC V. HOLMES, Superintendent.
LYMAN G. HALL, Foreman.

And the following extensive Iron manufacturers in Philadelphia, Boston, and Chicago, after the most thorough tests, find the result to be substantially the same,

And their principal Iron Workers so certify:

Messrs. Merrick & Son, Southwark Foundry, Philadelphia.

The Finkley & Williams Works, Boston, Mass.

The Union Foundry and the Northwestern Foundry, Chicago, Ill.

FACT V.—The proposition made the public heretofore is now renewed: I will furnish Safes or Vault Doors, of same size and capacity of other best makers, and at one-third less price; and the same may be tested when finished, and I will furnish the man to test the work of any other maker, and he shall furnish the man to test my work; and the party so ordering may accept the work which stands the most resistance, in any way or manner practicable for a burglar to work.

FACT VI.—I would now say to any of the owners Lillie's Safes, that, in view of the preceding facts, they feel the need of additional security, I will exchange with them, on fair terms, giving them all the late improvements, and the increased security, which is claimed to be beyond the reach of Burglars, until some new system shall be developed in the working of Iron, which would now seem hardly possible.

FACT VII.—It is true that the Sheet-Iron or common Safe, as now made, under ordinary circumstances (and when not crushed by the fall of walls or timbers) usually saves the written matter, but if the fire is severe it has to be copied, for the ink will soon fade out; besides, the safe is twisted up and useless.

It is equally true that the Chilled-iron Safe saves the written matter in a perfect state, that it does not fade out or require copying, and that the safe itself is ready for further use. Any number of trials in fires, certified to, prove these facts, and if any of the safe venders who are distributing secret, anonymous circulars to injure the reputation of LILLIE'S SAFE are not satisfied with these statements, they can have the opportunity of testing by fire one of their own Safes with LILLIE'S, on equal terms, whenever they so decide.

FACT VIII.—In answer to the story circulated by interested parties, that Lillie's Safe had gone up, and had ruined Lillie, etc., I would say that at no time in the last two years could Lillie & Son half supply the demand for Safes, and were under the necessity of forming a large stock company, with a very large capital, to meet the demand; and Mr. Lewis Lillie, Sr., is now the president of that company, which is located on the Delaware, in Pennsylvania, near Easton, and is the largest Safe Works probably in existence, and will be able to supply all demands for Safes, Locks, Chilled-Iron Vaults, etc.

In conclusion, I beg to call the attention of my patrons and friends, and the public, to the facts here presented, and to say that I am very thankful for past favors, and that I am prepared to furnish LILLIE'S BURGLAR AND FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, VAULT DOORS, CHILLED IRON VAULTS and COMBINATINN LOCKS, all at short notice, warranted to be the best and cheapest in market. I also keep constantly a large assortment of second-hand Fire Proofs, taken in exchange for Lillie's Burglar Proofs, of the best-known makers, all put in good order, and offered at below usual auction prices.

M. C. SADLER,
AGENT FOR LILLIE'S SAFE AND IRON COMPANY,
No. 639 ARCH Street,
5 9 tuths2m PHILADELPHIA.

FARRELL & HERRING'S SAFES.
STORE, NO. 629 CHESNUT STREET.
ANOTHER TRIUMPH.
MORE TESTIMONY OF THEIR SALAMANDER VIRTUES.

NORFOLK, Va., May 27, 1867.

Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia:—

Gentlemen—On the 6th instant the large Four-Story Iron-front Warehouse, then occupied by us as a first-class Liquor Store, was entirely destroyed by fire, and although the heat was intense, all our Papers, Books, and Accounts were preserved in good order in one of your Safes.

The Safe, however, is not fit for use again; therefore we desire to get another from you, provided you will allow us something for the one we now have. None of the iron work is broken from the Safe, but the sides are puffed out, knob broken off, and it is steamed inside; otherwise we believe it all right. We have had an experienced mechanic to examine it, and he gave it as his opinion that the Safe, as it now is, will not be reliable in another fire; but that, under the hands of Safe manufacturers, it can be made good again; and he suggested the idea to us that you might allow us something for it, in our purchase of a new one. The Safe is a small one, and was purchased from you by Mr. William Johnson, formerly liquor dealer in this city, from whom we purchased it. The key is numbered 12017. Let us hear from you.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,
DOBSON & RAINER,
Wholesale Liquor Dealers,
S. W. corner ROANOKE Square and W. WIDE WATER Street.

N. B.—We forgot to mention the fact that when the Safe was taken from the fire it was unlocked without difficulty by its own key.
7 10 6t D. & R.

C. L. MAISER,
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFES,
LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND
DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
6 5‡ NO. 434 RACE STREET.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRE and Burglar-proof SAFES on hand, with inside doors, Dwelling-house Safes, free from dampness. Prices low.
C. HASSENFORDER,
6 5 No. 422 VINE Street.

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. Corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every Description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
2 22‡ Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

Old Rye Whiskies.

THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF

FINE OLD RYE WHISKIES

IN THE LAND IS NOW POSSESSED BY

HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.,

Nos. 218 and 220 SOUTH FRONT STREET,

WHO OFFER THE SAME TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS, N VERY ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS.

Their Stock of Rye Whiskies, IN BOND, comprises all the favorite brands extant, and runs through the various months of 1865,'66, and of this year, up to present date.

Liberal contracts made for lots to arrive at Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Erricsson Line Wharf, or at Bonded Warehouses, as parties may elect.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

FIRE AND BURGLAR SAFES!

MARVIN'S PATENT
ALUM AND DRY PLASTER
SAFES

THOROUGHLY FIRE-PROOF.
PERFECTLY DRY.
ALWAYS RETAIN THESE QUALITIES.
MANY THOUSANDS OF OUR SAFES IN USE.
EXAMINE BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.

MARVIN & CO.,
721 CHESTNUT St. (Masonic Hall)
AND 265 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
FAMILY SAFES FOR PLATE, JEWELRY, ETC. ETC.
BANKERS' STEEL CHESTS,
SECOND-HAND SAFES.
SAFES EXCHANGED ON LIBERAL TERMS. [6 1 stutham
SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE TENTH NATIONAL SÆNGERFEST.—THE MONSTER FESTIVAL OF THE AGE.
SATURDAY, July 13—Arrival of Singers, and reception in the evening, in Independence Square, by the Mayor.
SUNDAY, July 14—Recreation.
MONDAY, July 15—Rehearsal, and Concert at Academy of Music in the evening.
TUESDAY, July 16—Prize Concert at Academy of Music in the evening.
WEDNESDAY, July 17.—Gigantic Picnic at Washington Retreat and Engel & Wolf's Farm.
THURSDAY, July 18.—Close of Festival.
Season Tickets, $3 for one person—to be had at Trumpler's, Seventh and Chesnut; Meyers,' No. 1230 Chesnut Street; Herwig's, N. W. corner Third and Brown Streets; Reuss', No. 511 South Second Street; and of the Managers, Members, and Committees. 7 8 6t

BIERSTADT'S LAST GREAT PAINTING THE DOMES OF THE GREAT YO-SEMITE, now on exhibition,
DAY AND EVENING,
in the Southeast Gallery of the
ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS. [6 5tf

HO! FOR SMITH'S ISLAND! FRESH AIR —BEAUTIFUL SCENERY—HEALTHFUL EXERCISE—THE BATH—ENTERTAINMENT OF THE BEST KIND.
MRS. MARY LAKEMEYER
respectfully informs her friends and the public generally, that she will open the beautiful Island Pleasure Ground known as
SMITH'S ISLAND,
on SUNDAY next, May 5. She invites all to come and enjoy with her the delights of this favorite summer resort. 4 30‡

INSTRUCTION.

The Quaker City
BUSINESS COLLEGE,
N. E. CORNER FIFTH AND CHESNUT STS
Established Nov. 2, 1864. Chartered March 14, 1865.
BOOK-KEEPING.
Course of instruction unequalled, consisting of practical methods actually employed in leading houses i this and other cities, as illustrated in Fairbanks' Book-keeping, which is the text-book of this Institution.
OTHER BRANCHES.
Telegraphing, Commercial Calculations, Business and Ornamental Writing, the Higher Mathematics, Correspondence, Forms, Commercial Law, etc.
YOUNG MEN
Invited to visit the institution and judge for themselves of its superior appointments. Circulars on application.
L. FAIRBANKS, A. M., President.
T. E. MERCHANT, Secretary. 5 6

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
5 27‡rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
1 11‡ No. 706 CHESNUT street.

COAL.

GEO. A. COOKE'S
COAL EMPORIUM
1314 WASHINGTON AV.

THE GENUINE EAGLE VEIN, THE CELEbrated PRESTON, and the pure hard GREENWOOD COAL, Egg and Stove, sent to all parts of the city at $6 50 per ton; superior LEHIGH at $6·75.
Each of the above articles are warranted to give perfect satisfaction in every respect. Orders received at No. 114 S. THIRD Street; Emporium, No. 1314 WASHINGTON Avenue. 4‡

B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN HARLEIGH LEHIGH and EAGLE VEIN COAL. Kept dry under cover. Prepared expressly for family use. Yard, No. 1225 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office, No. 514 WALNUT Street. 7 2‡

WATCHES JEWELRY, ETC.

CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

The undersigned would call the attention of the trade, as well as the public, to the large and superior stock of
STERLING SILVER AND PLATED-WARE
To be found at their manufactory,
No. 35 South THIRD Street, and at the Wareroom,
No. 1126 CHESNUT street.

These goods are all of their own manufacture. As Mr. SMYTH is a practical workman, their PLATED and SILVER-WARE is superior to any in the market.

Having furnished some of the largest hotels in the country when he was the practical partner of the late firm known as Mead & Smyth, the goods can be seen in daily use, and will recommend themselves, at the following hotels:—
GIRARD HOUSE, Philadelphia.
LA PIERRE HOUSE, Philadelphia.
ASHLAND HOUSE Philadelphia.
ST. CHARLES HOTEL, Pittsburg.
UNITED STATES HOTEL, Atlantic City, N. J.
NATIONAL HOTEL, Washington, D. C.

Although we keep constantly on hand a large and varied stock of the above goods, when desired they may be made to order of any given pattern, at short notice.
SMYTH & ADAIR,
6 27 thstu3mrp] Manufactory, No. 35 S. THIRD St.,
Wareroom, No. 1126 CHESNUT Street.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
Diamond Dealers and Jewellers,
NO. 802 CHESNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA
Would invite the attention of purchasers to their large and handsome assortment of
DIAMONDS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE,
ETC. ETC.
ICE PITCHERS in great variety.
A large assortment of small STUDS, for eyelet holes, just received.
WATCHES repaired in the best manner, and guaranteed. 5 11‡p

JOHN BOWMAN,
No. 704 ARCH Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
SILVER AND PLATED WARE
Our GOODS are decidedly the cheapest in the city
FOR TRIPLE PLATE, A NO. 1. [5 28‡

WATCHES, JEWELRY.
W. W. CASSIDY,
NO. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Offers an entirely new and most carefully selected stock of
AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable
FOR BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.
Particular attention paid to repairing. 8 15‡

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 ARCH Street,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
WATCHES,
FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER-PLATED WARE, AND
8 1‡ SOLID SILVER-WARE.

FRENCH CLOCKS.
G. RUSSELL & CO.,
NO. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Have just received per steamship Europe, an invoice of
MANTLE CLOCKS,
Purchased in Paris since the opening of the Exposition, which for beauty of design and workmanship, cannot be excelled, and they are offered at prices which invite competition. 5 26‡

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
Manufacturers of
Gold and Silver Watch Cases,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
WATCHES.
Office—No. 13 South SIXTH Street,
Manufactory—No. 22 South FIFTH Street,
4 2 PHILADELPHIA.

MUSICAL BOXES
Large and small sizes, playing from 2 to 12 airs, and costing from $5 to $300. Our assortment comprises such choice melodies as—
"When the Swallows Homeward Fly."
"Evening Song to the Virgin."
"La Marseillaise."
"Home, Sweet Home."
"Faust Waltz," etc. etc.
Besides beautiful selections from the various Operas.
Imported direct, and for sale at moderate prices, by
FARR & BROTHER,
Importers of Watches, etc.,
11 11smth[rp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth

BILLIARD ROOMS.

BIRD. BIRD. BIRD.
After several months' preparation, Mr. C. BIRD has opened his new and spacious establishment for the entertainment of his friends, and the public in general, at Nos. 605 and 607 ARCH Street.

The first and second floors are fitted up as Billiard Rooms, and furnished with twelve first-class tables, while the appurtenances and adornments comprise everything which can conduce to the comfort and convenience of the players. In the basement are four new and splendid Bowling Alleys, for those who wish to develope their muscle in anticipation of the base-ball season. A Restaurant is attached, where everything in the edible line can be had of the best quality, and at the shortest notice. The following well-known gentlemen have been secured as Assistants, and will preside over the various departments:—
PRESS. O. WOODNUTT,
SAMUEL DOUGLASS,
JOHN HOOD,
WILLIAM E. GILLMORE,
HENRY W. DUNCAN,
PHILIP GRUMBRECHT, Restaurateur.

While Mr. BIRD will hold a careful supervision over all. He ventures to say that, taken all in all, there has nothing ever been started in Philadelphia approaching this establishment in completeness of arrangement and attention to the comfort of the public.
6 15 1m C. BIRD, Proprietor.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

ALLEGED FRAUDULENT TRANSACTIONS.—A further hearing in the case of Edward Brock, Deputy Collector of Third District, Pa., charged with conniving at the issue of fraudulent bonds, was held yesterday at 4 o'clock. District Attorney Valentine produced the bond of $25,000, signed by John Collins, George Marshall, living at No. 18 N. Eleventh street, and Frank Brown, at No. 1014 Spruce street. The following witnesses were examined:—

Ann Taylor sworn—She lived at No. 18 N. Eleventh street; had done so for the past five or six years; did not know George Marshall; he never lived there.

Charles W. Wood sworn—I have endeavored to find Frank Brown; I went to where he was represented as living, but discovered there was no house on that lot, No. 1014 being occupied by the side yard of William D. Lewis' residence.

The bond for $75,000 was then submitted; it was signed by James Thompson as principal, and George Klotz and John J. Voss as securities. Their residences are not designated. Witness stated that Mr. Brock had told him that he did not know where the securities lived.

Garrett C. Neyle sworn—I reside at No. 23 S. Fifth street; I am Deputy Collector and Cashier of the Third District; Mr. Brock is a deputy clerk and bond clerk; I am familiar with the handwriting of Mr. Brock. (The various bonds were here exhibited.) Witness said these are the signatures of Mr. Brock.

The case was again continued until Wednesday next at 12 o'clock.

CASUALTIES.—Frederick Reinstein, aged forty-eight, who resides at Front and Dock streets, had his back and head injured by falling out of a wagon at Second and Arch streets.

Charles Givens, who resides at Phœnixville, had his foot burned by some hot iron, which he was carrying, falling upon it. The above were admitted to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

Yesterday afternoon, as Mr. Johnson, his wife, and two children were driving in a carriage along Diamond street, near New Third street, the horse took fright at the whistle of a locomotive and ran away. The carriage was upset and Mrs. Johnson was badly hurt, the others escaping with very slight injuries. Mrs. Johnson was removed to her residence, near Fifth street and Girard avenue.

FAREWELL MISSIONARY MEETING.—Last evening the Presbytery of Philadelphia held a meeting in the West Spruce Street Presbyterian Church, corner of Spruce and Seventeenth streets, for the purpose of ordaining the Rev. Francis Heyl, Jr., to the work of the ministry, and to bid him farewell as a missionary of the Board of Foreign Missions, to labor in Northern India. Rev. Dr. Grear presided. After the opening exercises a sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. Crowell, pastor of the Broad Street Presbyterian Church. At the conclusion of his discourse, the Rev. Dr. Grear addressed the missionary in reference to the importance of the faithful prosecution of his labor. A large congregation was present.

EXAMINATION INTO THE VIOLATIONS OF THE SANITARY LAWS.—A joint Special Committee of Councils met yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of taking action in reference to the violation of the sanitary regulations of the city, in throwing filth into the sewers of the city. Several witnesses were examined, who testified that they had seen filth of various kinds thrown into the sewers, and in such quantities as to make it necessary to open the fire-plugs frequently to get rid of the nuisance. This Committee were also examining into the transactions of the Board of Health during 1866. But few of the witnesses being present, the Committee adjourned to meet at the call of the chairman.

THE SUMMER VACATION.—The schools were closed yesterday at noon for the summer vacation. The exercises incident to such an occasion were interesting; those at the Weccacoe Grammar School, in the First Ward, particularly so. Recitations, dialogues, music, etc., were made the order of the exercises of closing at this school, under the auspices of Mr. Oliver K. Sabold and Miss Anthony, principals of the male and female branches of the institution. This school has improved very much within the past two or three years, and if it increases with equal rapidity for another year, it will then be second to no other in Philadelphia.

A MEETING OF THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION of the Central High School of Philadelphia was held last evening, in the lecture-room of the building Broad and Green streets. Charles Buckwalter, Esq., presided. The members indulged in an animated debate on the affairs of the association and the school of which they are graduates. No business of importance was transacted.

WENT DOWN.—The barque Cumberland, Captain Parker, from Philadelphia to Sligo, with a cargo of corn, was totally lost in latitude 43·30 N., longitude 43·30 W., by being knocked on her beam ends by a heavy sea. The officers and crew were picked up by the barque Newcastle, and taken to Quebec.

THE GETTYSBURG CASE.—The case prepared by the Attorney-General to test the legality of the act of Assembly authorizing the Gettysburg Lottery scheme, will not be argued in the Supreme Court until the Court meets at Pittsburg in the fall.

THE NEW SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT STATION HOUSE.—The contract for building the Seventeenth District Police Station, on Taylor street, east of Passyunk road, has been awarded to Mr. Barry, at $8820, he being the lowest bidder.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—Since the first of July there have been brought to this port 2679 hogsheads, 2248 boxes, 133 barrels, and 106 tierces of sugar; also, 363 hogsheads, 496 puncheons, 46 tierces, and 118 barrels of molasses.

CUT SHORT HER EXISTENCE.—Mrs. Hinkle, aged sixty, committed suicide at her residence, No. 1233 Savery street, yesterday afternoon, by cutting her throat with a razor.

SLIGHT FIRE.—At a late hour last evening a slight fire occurred at the premises No. 233 N. Sixth street, the entire loss not being more than $250.

—Sir Morton Peto has at last gone into bankruptcy. The Boston capitalists, it is said, knew of his financial difficulties when he was there, and shrewdly left it to other cities to lionize him.

—The Queen of the Belgians gave the singer M'me Sasse a bracelet. The lady will be "sassier" than ever. (Poor, but the best we could do under the circumstances.)—*Boston Post.*

—Count Wydenbruck, the Austrian Minister, has left Washington for the summer, and taken quarters at the Glades Hotel, at Oakland, Md., on the summit of the Alleghany Mountains.

—Congressman Shanks, not Schenck, is entitled to the doubtful honors of the wordy resolutions in the House on Saturday, indorsing the killing of Maximilian.

—The French Minister gave a dinner party on Saturday evening to several Senators and members of Congress, among them Senators Sumner and Anthony.

—Congressman Washburne, of Illinois, at last accounts was at Hombourg, a famous watering place near Frankfort. His health is improving.

—Ralph Waldo Emerson, who is to deliver the Phi Beta Kappa oration at Cambridge this year, performed the same service thirty years ago.

—The President and members of the Cabinet attended Judge Wayne's funeral, in Oakwood Cemetery, Georgetown, on Sunday afternoon.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY

SUN RISES	4·38	MOON RISES	1·08
SUN SETS	7·31	HIGH WATER	9·54

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

WILLIAM C. KENT,
THOMAS E. ASHMEAD, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE
CHARLES WHEELER,

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.			
Peruvian	Liverpool	Quebec	June 20
Chicago	Liverpool	New York	June 21
Bavaria	Hamburg	New York	June 22
Atalanta	London	New York	June 22
Hibernian	Liverpool	Quebec	June 26
Pennsylvania	Liverpool	New York	June 26
Alemannia	Southampton	New York	June 27
Bosphorus	Liverpool	Boston	June 29
Scotia	Liverpool	New York	June 29
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New York	June 29
Hecla	Liverpool	New York	July 2
Hermann	Southampton	New York	July 2
FOR EUROPE.			
Union	New York	Bremen	July 11
Ville de Paris	New York	Havre	July 13
Manhattan	New York	Liverpool	July 13
Northern Light	New York	Bremen	July 13
Erin	New York	Liverpool	July 13
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	July 13
Saxonia	New York	Liverpool	July 18
Britannia	New York	Glasgow	July 13
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
Rising Star	New York	Aspinwall	July 11
H. Chauncey	New York	Aspinwall	July 11
Columbia	New York	Havana	July 11
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	July 13
Tioga	Philada	New Orleans	July 13
Gen. Meade	New York	New Orleans	July 13
Alliance	Philada	Charleston	July 13
Corsica	New York	Havana	July 13
Stars and Stripes	Philada	Havana	July 16
N. America	New York	Rio Janeiro	July 22

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Norman, Crowell, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Schr Wm. H. Rowe, Whitmore, Hallowell, Wannemacher & Co.
Schr A. May, McLaughlin, Pawtucket, Hammett & Neill.
Schr Westmoreland, Rice, Providence, Westmoreland Coal Co.
St'r F. Franklin, Pierson, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
St'r E. C. Biddle, McCue, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Schr A. M. Ridgway, McKean, from Tuckerton, N. J., in ballast to captain. 28th ult., 15 miles E. of Barnegat, picked up a trunk containing a suit of clothes, some photographs, and some letters from East Gloucester, Mass., addressed to Wallace W. Blake; some address to care of Miller & Houghton, New York; mention is made in one of Blake having shipped on brig Executive, for Bangor. (Brig Executive arrived at Bangor 28th ult.)

Schr Golden Eagle, Howes, from New Bedford, with oil to J. B. A. Allen.

Schr R. H. Shannon, Dilks, from Cohassett Narrows.

Schr James Ponder, Hudson, from Boston.

Schr H. N. Wright, Siddell, from Georgetown.

Schr John Slusman, Banks, from New York.

Steamer Chester, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer S. M. Felton, Davis, 6 hours from Cape May, with passengers to captain. Wednesday morning saw a barque and a brig beating in the Capes; below the Brown saw a loaded barque, bound up; off Fourteen Foot Bank saw a barque at anchor, bound up; below the Ledge Light saw a lumber laden brig; off the Buoy on the Middle saw brig Winfield, schrs Globe (of New York), Nellie Star, lumber laden, one brig, and two lumber laden schrs, names unknown; at Reedy Point, two brigs.

Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ships New England, Hedge; Amie, Reed; and L. B. Gilchrist, Watts, for Philadelphia, were up at Liverpool 29th ult.

Steamship Melita, Sumner, for Liverpool, sailed from Fortress Monroe yesterday.

Barque Frank, Lewis, hence at Marseilles 24th ult.

Brig Moses Day, Loud, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 9th inst.

Schr J. Truman, Gibbs, hence, at New Bedford 9th instant.

Schr W. Wallace, Scull, for Philadelphia, sailed from Marblehead 7th inst.

Schr Edwin Tuttle, hence, at Newport 9th inst.

Schrs A. E. Cranmer, Palmer, and J. P. Cake, Endicott, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 9th instant.

Schrs M. R. Carlisle, Potter, and L. A. Bayles, Bayles, hence at Providence 9th inst.

Schr Pennsylvania, Hutchins, for Rockport and Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 8th inst.

Schr Frances and Emily, Colley, for Philadelphia, cleared at Calais 4th inst.

Schr Goddess, Kelly, from Pawtucket for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 9th inst.

Schrs J. H. Moore, Nickerson; C. M. May, May; and F. A. Johnson, Marts, hence, at Boston 8th inst.

Schr S. Bruen, Mershon, hence, at Wilmington, N. C., 6th inst.

Schr C. Fantauzzi, Parritt, hence for Boston, was ashore on Gallop's Island 9th inst., but came off, and arrived at Boston same day.

Schr Mary Anna, for Philadelphia, sailed from Norwich 8th inst.

Schr H. P. Simmons, Corson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newburyport 7th inst.

Schrs J. McAdam, Willard; W. P. Phelps, Cranmer; F. Herbert, Crowell; Seventy-six, Teel; Trade Wind, Corson; Wave Crest, Young; W. Cushing, Cook; E. T. Allen, Corson; E. W. Gardiner, Arey; W. G. Dearborn, Scull; D. Gifford, Tirrell; and N. G. Hart, Hart, hence, at Boston 9th inst.

Steamer Old North State, Swaine, hence, at Norfolk 7th inst.

Steamer Alexandria, Platt, for Philadelphia, sailed from Norfolk 6th inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The Italian Government has given notice that from the 17th day of August, 1867, a light will be exhibited from a lighthouse recently erected on Mortar Island, at the entrance of Port Augusto, Lossini Island.

The light is a fixed white and red light, elevated 36 feet above the level of the sea, and in clear weather should be visible from a distance of nine miles.

The white portion of the light is visible from seaward between the bearings N. by W. ½ W. and E. by N. ½ N., and the red portion between the bearings N. by N. ¾ N. and SW., or about the entrance of the port.

The illuminating apparatus is dioptric, or by lenses of the fourth order.

The tower is of stone, 25 feet high, painted with red and white bands; it is built on the west extremity of the island, in lat. 44 33½ N., lon. 14 25 E. of Greenwich.

A lighthouse has been erected upon seven iron piles at the point of the Spit of Passage, seven miles within the entrance of Waterford harbor, and that on and after the 15th of August, 1867, a fixed red light will be shown from the lighthouse every night from sunset to sunrise.

To a vessel entering the harbor the Passage light will first become visible when she is about half a mile above the fort at Duncannon, the Passage light bearing about N.NW. ½ W., nearly one mile distant. By keeping the Passage light open on the port bow, and while passing by giving it a berth of half a cable's length, a vessel will sail through the best part of the channel leading to the Passage anchorage, where vessels of the largest size can bring up in perfect safety.

The Beacon Pole and Barrel, recently standing upon the sight of the Passage Lighthouse, have been removed.

FERTILIZERS.

AMMONIATED PHOSPHATE,

AN UNSURPASSED FERTILIZER

For Wheat, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, Grass, the Vegetable Garden, Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Etc. Etc.

This Fertilizer contains Ground Bone and the best Fertilizing Salts.

Price $60 per ton of 2000 pounds. For sale by the manufacturers,

WILLIAM ELLIS & CO., Chemists,
1 28mwf} No. 724 MARKET Street.

WESTCOTT & GEORGE.
SUCCESSORS TO
PHILIP WILSON & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
GUNS, PISTOLS RIFLES, CRICKET, AND BASE BALL IMPLEMENTS,
FISHING TACKLE, SKATES, CROQUET ARCHERY, ETC.,
NO. 409 CHESNUT STREET
4 11 3m PHILADELPHIA.

SLATE MANTELS.

SLATE MANTELS are unsurpassed for Durability Beauty, Strength, and Cheapness.

SLATE MANTELS, and Slate Work Generally made to order.

J. B. KIMES & CO.,
3 12 6m Nos. 2126 and 2128 CHESNUT Street.

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.

A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette,
10} GOLDSMITH'S HALL, LIBRARY Street.

MEDICAL.

POND'S EXTRACT OF HAMAMELIS
OR PAIN DESTROYER,

Is one of the few domestic remedies which have come into general use and favor, without puffing. It is the product of a simple shrub, harmless in all cases, and, as a domestic remedy, unequalled.

CURES

BURNS,
BRUISES,
LAMENESS,
SORENESS,
SPRAINS,
SORE THROAT,
TOOTHACHE,
EARACHE,
NEURALGIA,
RHEUMATISM,
LUMBAGO,
PILES,

BOILS,
STINGS,
SORE EYES,
BLEEDING OF THE LUNGS,
NOSE,
STOMACH.
CORNS,
ULCERS,
OLD SORES,

And other similar troublesome and painful affections, while it promptly arrests all HEMORRHAGES. Hundreds of physicians use it daily in their practice, and give it their unqualified recommendation. Sold by our agents and dealers.

The Medicine is exclusively prepared by the subscribers, Proprietors and Successors to T. T. POND, to whom all orders must be addressed.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE CO.,
No. 562 BROADWAY, New York.

PRICES OF POND'S EXTRACT.

Six ounce bottles, with directions, retail	50 cents
Pint bottles, with directions, retail	$1·00
Quarts in bottle	$1·75

Liberal discount to Physicians and Dealers.

SIMILIA SIMILIBUS CURANTUR.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS,
FAMILY CASES

Of 35 large vials, morocco case, containing a specific for every ordinary disease a family is subject to, and a book of directions	$10·00
Smaller Family and Travelling cases, with 20 to 28 vials	$5 to $8
Specifics for all Diseases, both for Curing and for Preventive treatment, in vials and pocket cases	$2 to $5

These Remedies, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the price.

Address—HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC
HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY,
Office and Depot, No. 562 BROADWAY, New York.

Dr. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office, personally or by letter, as above, for all forms of disease.

For sale by DYOTT & CO., JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, T. R. CALLENDER, and AMBROSE SMITH, Wholesale Agents, Philadelphia, and at BLITHE'S Drug Store, No. 3120 Market street, and by all Druggists. 3 ituths 6m

FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETC.

WILLIAM WITTFELD,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
CABINET FURNITURE,
NOS. 64, 66 AND 68 NORTH SECOND ST.,
Below Arch, West Side, Philadelphia,

Calls attention to his extensive assortment of FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE, comprising:—

SOLID ROSEWOOD,
SOLID WALNUT,
PARLOR SUITS OF PLUSH,
TERRY, REPS, AND HAIR CLOTH,
ELEGANT CHAMBER AND
COTTAGE SUITS
BEST DINING ROOM AND
KITCHEN FURNITURE,
ALSO,
WRITING DESKS, MARBLE-TOP STANDS, ETC.,

All of which are manufactured by ourselves, of the best materials, and will be sold for cash only, at much lower rates than are offered elsewhere.

N. B.—Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the country. 6 15 smthim

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE BARGAINS.

To close the estate of the late
JOHN A. MURPHEY,
Importer and Dealer in
House-Furnishing Goods,
NO. 922 CHESNUT STREET,
Between Ninth and Tenth, South Side, Philadelphia,

His Administrators now offer the whole stock at prices below the ordinary rates charged. This stock embraces every thing wanted in a well-ordered household:—Plain Tin Ware, Brushes, Wooden Ware, Baskets, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Iron Ware, Japanned Ware, and Cooking Utensils of every description.

A great variety of SHAKER GOODS, BIRD-CAGES, etc. etc., can be obtained on the most reasonable terms.

GENUINE ARCTIC REFRIGERATORS AND WATER COOLERS.

A fine assortment of PAPIER-MACHE GOODS.

This is the largest retail establishment in this line in Philadelphia, and citizens and strangers will find it to their advantage to examine our stock before purchasing.

NOTE.—Our friends in the country may order by mail, and prompt attention will be given. [11 1thstu

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I have a large stock of every variety of
FURNITURE,
Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS.
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Book cases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc. etc.

P. P. GUSTINE,
8 1} N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

HOOP SKIRTS.

628 HOOP SKIRTS. 628
HOPKINS' "OWN MAKE."
PRICES REDUCED!!!

It affords us much pleasure to announce to our numerous patrons and the public, that in consequence of a slight decline in Hoop Skirt material, together with our increased facilities for manufacturing, and a strict adherence to BUYING and SELLING for CASH, we are enabled to offer all our JUSTLY CELEBRATED HOOP SKIRTS at REDUCED PRICES. And our Skirts will always, as heretofore, be found in every respect more desirable, and really cheaper than any single or double spring Hoop Skirt in the market, while our assortment is unequalled.

Also, constantly receiving from New York and the Eastern States full lines of low priced Skirts, at very low prices; among which is a lot of Plain Skirts at the following rates:—15 springs, 55c.; 20 springs, 65c.; 25 springs, 75c.; 30 springs, 85c.; 35 springs, 95c.; and 40 springs, $1·00.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired. Wholesale and retail, at the Philadelphia Hoop Skirt Emporium, No. 628 ARCH Street, below Seventh.

6 10 3m rp WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.
A. & H. LEJAMBRE,
Late No. 1012 Chesnut street, have removed their
FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERY WAREROOMS
To No. 1103 CHESNUT STREET,
UP STAIRS. 4 20 3m

T. STEWART BROWN,
S.E. Corner of
FOURTH & CHESTNUT STS.
MANUFACTURER OF
TRUNKS, VALISES, BAGS, RETICULES, SHAWL STRAPS, HAT CASES, POCKET BOOKS, FLASKS and Traveling Goods generally.

PATENT WIRE WORK
FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS,
GUARDS, PARTITIONS, ETC.
COAL SCREENS, FOURDRINIER WIRES, ETC.
Manufactured by
M. WALKER & SONS,
2 27 6m No. 11 N. SIXTH Street.

WILLIAM S. GRANT
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder. Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts, and Nails. 1 24}

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands.
Tent Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Pauling, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
No. 103 JONES Alley.

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct route to Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazelton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, and all points in the Lehigh, Mahanoy, and Wyoming coal regions.

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
NINE DAILY TRAINS.

On and after WEDNESDAY, May 8, 1867, Passenger trains leave the New Depot, corner Berks and American streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7·45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Railroad for Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeansville, Hazelton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming valleys; also, in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad, for Mahanoy City, and with Catawissa Railroad, for Rupert, Danville, Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12·05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley train, passing Bethlehem at 11·55 P. M., for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 8·45 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, by this train, take the stage at Old York road.

At 10·15 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate stations.

At 1·30 P. M.—Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Centralia, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, and all points in the Mahanoy and Wyoming Coal regions. Passengers for Greenville take this train to Quakertown.

At 2·45 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers take stage at Doylestown for New Hope; at North Wales for Sumneytown.

At 4 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, take stage at Abington; for Lumberville at Doylestown.

At 5·20 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Evening train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

At 6·20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 11·30 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem, at 9·15 A. M., 2·05 and 8·40 P. M. 2·05 P. M. train makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley trains from Easton, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and Hazleton. Passengers leaving Easton at 11·20 A. M. arrive in Philadelphia at 2·05 P. M.

Passengers leave Wilkesbarre at 1·30 P. M., connect at Bethlehem at 6·15 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8·40 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 5·10 P. M., and 7·40 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 11·50 A. M. and 3·05 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·45 P. M.
Doylestown to Philadelphia at 7·20 A. M.
Bethlehem to Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.

White cars of Second and Third Streets line and Union line run within a short distance of the Depot.

Tickets must be procured at the Ticket Office in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office,
1 1} No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

1867.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines, from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places, from WALNUT Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz.:—

	FARE.
At 5 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accom.	$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City, Express Mail	3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Express	3·00
At 5 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation and Emigrant	1st class, 2·25 2d class, 1·50

At 8 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton, Birmingham, and Vincentown, and at 6 P. M. for Mount Holly only.

At 5 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.

At 5, 8 and 10 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M., for Trenton.

At 5, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 5 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Florence.

At 5 and 10 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 5 and 10 A. M., 1, 4, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Fish House.

The 1 and 11·30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry, upper side.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT

Will leave as follows:—

At 11 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 12 P. M. (night), via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Lines. Fare, $3.

At 8, 10·15 and 11 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, 4·30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Trenton and Bristol.

At 8 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 8 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4·30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Schencks.

At 10·15 A. M., 2·30 and 5 P. M., for Eddington.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, 6, and 12 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.

For the Delaware River Valley, Northern Pennsylvania, and New York State, and the Great Lakes, daily (Sundays excepted), from Kensington Depot as follows:—

At 8 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, etc. etc.

At 8 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc.

The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

Lines from West Philadelphia Depot, via Connecting Railway, will leave as follows:—

At 1·30 and 6·30 P. M. Washington and New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3 25.

The 6·30 P. M. Line will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

June 3d, 1867.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.

Commencing MONDAY, July 8, 1867, Trains will leave Depot, corner BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 11·50 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington.

Express Train at 3·40 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·00 P. M. (daily) for Baltimore and Washington. Connects at Wilmington (Saturdays excepted) with Delaware Railroad Line, stopping at Newcastle, Middletown, Clayton, Dover, Harrington, Seaford, Salisbury, Princess Anne, and connecting at Crisfield with Boat for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, Portsmouth, and the South.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk via Baltimore will take the 11·50 A. M. Train. Via Crisfield will take the 11·00 P. M. Train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 12·30, 2·00, 4·30, 6·00, and 11·30 (daily) P. M. The 4·30 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations. The 6·00 P. M. Train runs to New Castle.

Leave Wilmington 6·30, 7·15 and 8 A. M., 4·00 and 6·30 (daily) P. M. The 7·15 A. M. Train will not stop at stations between Chester and Philadelphia.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail, 9·35 A. M., Express, 2·15 P. M., Express, 6·35 P. M., Express 8·55 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 8·55 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Northeast, Elkton, and Newark to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore, and at Chester to leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore.

Through Tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest, may be procured at the Ticket Office, No. 828 CHESNUT Street, under the Continental Hotel. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.
4 5}

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA-SHORE!
CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.
THROUGH IN TWO HOURS.

Five Trains daily to Atlantic City, and one on Sunday.

On and after SATURDAY, June 29, 1867, trains will leave VINE Street Ferry, as follows:—

Special Excursion	6·00 A. M.
Mail	7·30 A. M.
Freight, with Passenger Car attached	9·15 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	2·00 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	4·15 P. M.
RETURNING—LEAVES ATLANTIC:	
Special Excursion	5·18 P. M.
Mail	4·40 P. M.
Freight	11·40 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	7·08 A. M.
Accommodation	5·45 A. M.
Junction Accommodation to Jackson and intermediate Stations leaves Vine street	5·30 P. M.
Returning leaves Jackson	6·28 A. M.

HADDONFIELD ACCOMMODATION TRAINS

Leave Vine street at	10·15 A. M.,	2·00 P. M.
Leave Haddonfield at	1·00 P. M.,	3·15 P. M.

SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN TO ATLANTIC CITY

Leaves Vine street at 7·30 A. M., and Atlantic at 4·40 P. M.

Fare to Atlantic $2. Round Trip Tickets, *good only for the day and train on which they are issued*, $3.

Tickets for sale at the Office of the Philadelphia Local Express Company, No. 625 CHESNUT Street and at No. 828 CHESNUT Street, Continental Hotel.

The Philadelphia Local Express Company, No. 625 CHESNUT Street, will call for baggage in any part of the city and suburbs, and check to hotel or cottage at Atlantic City.

D. H. MUNDY,
6 24 tf Agent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD
GREAT TRUNK LINE
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, May 6, 1867.

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M., for Reading and intermediate Stations. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6·25 A. M., stopping at intermediate Stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·45 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 10·15 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·00 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·45 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1·00 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M., Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.

Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon for Pottsville and all way stations. Leaves Pottsville at 7·00 A. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8·00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., and 5·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6·10 A. M. and 1·00 P. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1·00 A. M. and 1·50 and 10·06 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 8·45 A. M. and 9 P. M., passing Reading at 4·42 and 10·30 A. M. and 4·20 and 11·15 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10·10 A. M., and 4·40 and 5·20 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11·30 A. M., and 7·15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7·35 A. M. and 1·40 and 4·15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD

Trains leave Auburn at 7·50 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1·50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3·20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·35 A. M. and 5·25 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.

Excursion tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation trains, at reduced rates. Excursion tickets to Philadelphia, good only for one day, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations, by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles between all points, $52·50 each for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 5·30 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points forward.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M. 4 8}

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD, VIA MEDIA.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

On and after MONDAY, June 24, 1867, Trains will leave Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, as follows:—

WEST CHESTER TRAINS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester, at 7·15 A. M., 11 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·50 P. M., 7·00 P. M., and 10·30 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on East Market street, at 6·15 A. M., 7·15 A. M., 7·30 and 10·45 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 and 6·50 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 7·30 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only.

Leave Philadelphia for Media at 5·30 P. M.

Leave Media for Philadelphia at 6·40 P. M., stopping at all stations.

Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going east, will take trains leaving West Chester at 7·15 A. M., and going west will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

The Market Street cars will be in waiting, as usual, at Thirty-first and Market streets on the arrival of each train, to convey passengers into the city; and for lines leaving the Depot take the cars on Market street, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes previous to departure.

The Chesnut and Walnut Street cars connect with all of the above trains, carrying passengers down Chesnut street, past the principal hotels and the Camden and Amboy RR. office, at Walnut street wharf, passing out Walnut street to the depot.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 8·00 A. M. and 2 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 7·45 A. M. and 5 P. M.

City Passenger cars, on Market street, will connect with all Sunday trains, both ways, as usual, leaving Front and Market streets thirty-five minutes before the train leaves Depot, and will leave Depot on arrival of each train, to carry passengers into the city.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7·15 A. M. and 4·30 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 7·30 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with trains on P. and B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only, as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars unless a special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
4 19} General Superintendent.

ANNAMESSIC SHORT LINE
AND
United States Mail Route to the South and Southwest.

On and after JULY 8, trains will leave Depot Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad, BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, at 11 P. M., connecting closely with Express trains for the principal cities South, including Wilmington, N. C., Goldsboro, Newbern, Charleston, Savannah, Raleigh, Charlotte, Columbia, Macon, Augusta, Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, and intermediate points.

For tickets and information inquire at Offices, Nos. 411 and 828 CHESNUT Street, or at Depot, BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue. [7 1 3m

H. V. TOMPKINS, General Agent Norfolk, Va.
C. J. TROWBRIDGE, General Passenger Agent.

FAST FREIGHT LINE, VIA NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, to Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Centralia, and all points on Lehigh Valley Railroad and its branches.

By new arrangements, perfected this day, this road is enabled to give increased despatch to merchandise consigned to the above-named points.

Goods delivered at the Through Freight Depot, S. E. Cor. of FRONT and NOBLE Streets, before 5 P. M., will reach Wilkesbarre, Mount Carmel, Mahanoy City, and the other stations in Mahanoy and Wyoming Valleys, before 11 A. M. of the succeeding day.

ELLIS CLARK,
6 28 1m Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD.
SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN FOR CAPE MAY.

Commencing SUNDAY, June 23, 1867, the SUNDAY MAIL AND PASSENGER TRAIN will leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street (upper ferry), at 7 A. M. Returning leave Cape Island at 5 P. M., stopping at principal stations only.

Fare, $3·00. Excursion Tickets, $4·00. Good this day and train only.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL,
6 20 19 Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.
SUMMER TIME, TAKING EFFECT JUNE 2, 1867.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway. Those of the Chesnut and Walnut Streets Railway run within one square of it.

On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Front and Market Streets thirty-five minutes before the departure of each train.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office, N. W. cor. Ninth and Chesnut streets.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the Depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 1 South Eleventh street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	10·00 A. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	12·10 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	1·00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Western Accommodation Train	5·40 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	7·30 P. M.
Erie Mail	7·30 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	9·00 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	11·15 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For full particulars as to fare and accommodations, apply to FRANCIS FUNK, Agent, No. 137 DOCK Street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	1·15 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7·10 A. M.
Erie Mail	7·10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation No. 1	8·20 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·20 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·40 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	1·10 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	4·10 P. M.
Day Express	6·20 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	7·00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·50 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

FOR CAPE MAY BY RAILROAD, FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).
Commencing TUESDAY, July 2, 1867.

9·00 A. M. Morning Mail.
3·00 P. M. Cape May, Passenger.

RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE CAPE ISLAND.

6·20 A. M. Morning Mail.
5·00 P. M. Cape May Express.

Commutation tickets, good for ONE, THREE, or TWELVE months, can be procured at the Office of the Company, Camden, N. J.

Through tickets can be procured at No. 828 Chesnut street (under the Continental Hotel). Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residences.

An additional Fast Express train will be added on Saturday, July 13, leaving Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.; returning, leave Cape Island at 9·00 A. M.

The SUNDAY MAIL and PASSENGER TRAIN leave Philadelphia at 7·00 A. M., returning leave Cape Island at 5·00 P. M.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES,
from foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).
Commencing TUESDAY, July 2, 1867.

8·00 A. M. Morning Mail, for Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations.
9·00 A. M. Cape May, Morning Mail.
3·00 P. M. Cape May Accommodation.
3·30 P. M. Bridgeton and Salem Passenger.
6·00 P. M. Woodbury Accommodation.

Cape May Freight leaves Camden at 9·20 A. M.

West Jersey Freight Train leaves Camden at 12 M. (noon).

Freight will be received at Second Covered Wharf below Walnut street, from 7·00 A. M. until 5·00 P. M. Freight received before 9·00 A. M. will go forward the same day.

Freight Delivery, No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

7 2 tf WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
On and after Wednesday, May 1, 1867.
FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M. 1, 3¼, 3¾, 4, 5, 5¾, 6·10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M. 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 Down Train and 3¾ and 5¾ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M. 2, 7, 10½ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8¼ A. M. 1, 6, 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M. 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10, 8, 9·40, and 11·40 A. M. 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M. 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·50 A. M. 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M. 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5·40, 7, 7·50, 9, and 11 A. M. 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, and 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2·30 and 7·15 P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5·30 and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M. 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 9¾, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6·10, 7½, 8·20, 9½, and 11½ A. M. 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, 9, and 10½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M. 2½ and 7¼ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M. 6 and 9¼ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
8 Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—
SUMMER TIME TABLE.

Through and direct route between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Harrisburg, Williamsport, and the Great Oil Region of Pennsylvania.

ELEGANT SLEEPING CARS on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, April 29, 1867, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.	
Mail Train leaves Philadelphia	7·00 P. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	4·30 A. M.
" " arrives at Erie	4·08 P. M.
Erie Express leaves Philadelphia	12·00 noon.
" " leaves Williamsport	8·45 P. M.
" " arrives at Erie	10·00 A. M.
Elmira Mail leaves Philadelphia	8·00 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	6·45 P. M.
" " arrives at Lock Haven	8·10 P. M.
EASTWARD.	
Mail Train leaves Erie	10·25 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	10·10 P. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	7·00 A. M.
Erie Express leaves Erie	5·00 P. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	4·25 A. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	1·00 P. M.
Elmira Mail leaves Lock Haven	7·15 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	8·35 A. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	5·40 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with all trains on Warren and Franklin Railway. Passengers leaving Philadelphia at 12·00 M. arrive at Irvineton at 6·40 A. M. and Oil City at 9·50 A. M.

Leaving Philadelphia at 7·30 P. M., arrive at Oil City at 4·35 P. M.

All trains on Warren and Franklin Railway make close connections at Oil City with trains for Franklin and Petroleum Centre. Baggage checked through.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
1 1} General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—Summer Arrangements. On and after SATURDAY, June 1, 1867, Trains will leave Philadelphia, from the Depot of the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad, corner of THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets (West Philadelphia), at 7·15 A. M. and 4·50 P. M.

Leave Rising Sun at 5·15 and Oxford at 6·06 A. M., and leave Oxford at 3·25 P. M.

A Market Train, with Passenger Car attached, will run on Tuesdays and Fridays, leaving the Rising Sun at 11·15 A. M., Oxford at 12·00 M., and Kennett at 1·00 P. M., connecting at West Chester Junction with a Train for Philadelphia. On Wednesdays and Saturdays trains leave Philadelphia at 2·30 P. M., running through to Oxford.

The Train leaving Philadelphia at 7·15 A. M. connects at Oxford with a daily line of Stages for Peach Bottom, in Lancaster county. Returning, leaves Peach Bottom to connect at Oxford with the Afternoon Train for Philadelphia.

The Train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M. runs to Rising Sun, Md.

Passengers allowed to take wearing apparel only, as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract be made for the same.

5 11} HENRY WOOD, General Sup't.

912 ARCH STREET.—GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, BRONZE STATUARY, ETC.—VANKIRK & CO. would respectfully direct the attention of their friends and the public generally, to their large and elegant assortment of GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, and ORNAMENTAL BRONZE WARES. Those wishing handsome and thoroughly made Goods, at very reasonable prices, will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B.—Soiled or tarnished fixtures refinished with special care and at reasonable prices.

22} 6m VANKIRK & CO.

PHILADELPHIA SURGEON'S BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N. NINTH Street, above Market.—B. C. EVERETT, after thirty years' practical experience guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety of others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Suspenders, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady. 5 20}

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

THURSDAY, JULY 11, 1867.

The Importance of Overthrowing Mr. Johnson's Illegal and Revolutionary State Governments.

It is safe to assume in the battles of politics, that a position which is carefully guarded and obstinately defended by your enemy must be one of some importance. Judged by this criterion, the Provisional State Governments erected by President Johnson in the late Rebel States constitute the key-point in the present political contest. It was not until the existence of one of these so-called State Governments was practically threatened by the removal of some of its chief functionaries by General Sheridan, that Mr. Johnson seriously set himself to obstruct the execution of the Reconstruction law and to nullify its provisions. Attorney-General Stanbery was then called upon to manufacture his "opinion," the gist of which was the preservation of these governments as *de facto* organizations. Congress might, as it did, declare them provisional, and in express terms subordinate them to the military power, and the Executive would take no steps to interfere. But the moment the actual integrity of one of these organizations was assailed, that moment he reopened the controversy with Congress, and braved the perils of a special session. The careful observer will also note that in all the animadversions of the Democracy upon the Reconstruction law, the gravamen of their attacks is that said law overthrows these so-called State Governments. From all this we may safely conclude that the perpetuation of these governments is regarded by the entire Opposition, from the President down, as a matter of supreme moment.

A slight retrospect of the various steps in the history of the contest between the loyal people and Mr. Johnson will serve to show why this is so.

The original State Governments of the late Rebel States, those Governments under which they entered the Union, or were admitted to it, and under which they continued to live down to the breaking out of the Rebellion, were overthrown or supplanted at the very commencement of the struggle. They were succeeded by the Rebel State Governments, which lasted during the entire war. These latter were illegal, unconstitutional, revolutionary organizations, warring upon the United States. Their fate was of course bound up in that of the so-called Confederacy, of which they each constituted a part. When the Rebellion was conquered and overthrown, these Rebel State Governments fell with it. The Rebel States were then without State Governments of any kind. They had neither governors, judges, nor legislators. The entire framework of civil government within their limits had perished. A blank was left.

This was the condition of affairs in the spring of 1865, subsequent to the overthrow of the Rebellion. All civil government had ceased in the late Rebel States, and the military power of the United States held undisputed possession of the country.

Here the practical problem of reconstruction commenced. These States could not be held under permanent military rule. The machinery of civil government must be again set up. State Governments must be organized. War had done its work in settling the appeal which had been made to the sword, and now the foundations of the permanent structure o society must be laid.

At just this point, had President Johnson consulted the letter and spirit of the Constitution, he would have called Congress together in extra session, or would have awaited its regular meeting, and would have committed the whole problem to the people's representatives. Blinded, however, by his own ambition and love of power, he proceeded to usurp the functions of Congress, and undertook the work of creating State Governments on his own hook. Through his agents he proceeded with his self-imposed task, and created the present provisional State organizations in the late Rebel States. He claimed for these creations of his, these products of Executive usurpation, not only legality, but absolute position in the Union as integral parts of the Government of the nation. He had his "Representatives" and "Senators" on hand at Washington, ready to claim seats at the opening of Congress.

But at this point Congress took hold of the question, and at once repudiated Mr. Johnson's work as illegal and revolutionary. It denied the constitutionality of those State Governments which he had created, and refused admission to his Representatives and Senators. Both parties appealed to the people in the election of last fall, and the people, with an unanimity and emphasis rarely paralleled in this country, endorsed and sustained Congress.

The Reconstruction bills followed, declaring these bogus State Governments of Mr. Johnson's to be merely provisional, and subject to the paramount authority of the Military Commanders provided for by the bill. But as soon as the Military Commanders began to put this feature of the law into execution, the President stepped in and nullified the statute by an "opinion" of the Attorney-General, manufactured for the occasion. This brought Congress together again, and reopened the whole subject.

Now, cannot any man see that these bogus State Governments of Mr. Johnson's are the pith of the whole contest? So long as they remain in existence the Executive usurpation triumphs *in fact*. Its work endures. No matter by what name they may be called—provisional, temporary, or what not—they are *de facto* Governments, which were created by President Johnson. The people look to them for all the usual functions of government, for they can look to no other. They must use these or nothing. Now, cannot our Republican friends in Congress see that so long as this condition of affairs remains, Mr. Johnson has an immense advantage in the fight? He holds the "nine points" of possession. His work remains. His Governments, illegal and unconstitutional though they be, are still *de facto* Governments. Every day that they remain in existence adds to their strength. They are so many fortresses left in the hands of the enemy, and their guns will be turned upon us at the first moment when the fight may seem to waver. There they are, State Governments fully organized, and with a full complement of Representatives and Senators, ready to make a break for Washington at the first intimation from our enemies.

Now what we need is that the Executive usurpation should cease to be a practical success. The *de facto organizations should be of Congressional and not of Presidential origin.* Mr. Johnson's work should not merely be declared illegal, but it should at once be *undone*. It should be wiped out. What cares he if Congress does call his State Governments illegal and provisional, so long as they are allowed to remain and to fulfil all the functions of government? He can afford to wait, for every day's delay strengthens him and weakens us.

It is in this view of the case that we exceedingly regret that the Senate, a day or two since, refused to entertain Mr. Wilson's proposal to fix a definite period, after which these illegal and unconstitutional State organizations of Mr. Johnson's should *cease to exist*. We regard such a provision as of the highest importance. If Congress shall leave these fruits of Executive usurpation in existence, it will leave a powerful weapon in Mr. Johnson's hands, and one which he will not hesitate to use should occasion offer. We trust that Mr. Wilson's proposition will be incorporated in the supplementary bill before it shall finally pass.

A Curious Fraud in Land Deeds.

A most curious fraud has come to light in Germantown in the shape of real estate forgeries, which, for the ease with which it was accomplished, and the evident possibility of a similar imposition being made on almost any of our land-owners, demands more attention than that usually meted out to a police report. The facts of the case are these. It seems that a store and dwelling in Germantown was leased some eight or nine years ago, by Mr. Harper to a lessee, who has continued to regularly pay his rent until the present year. That in the fall of 1865 the lessee, a man by the name of Johnson, visited Mr. Richard Norris, and stated that he desired to borrow money on a mortgage on his property, for which he could show a clear brief of title. The sum of $5000 was advanced to him, and he delivered the mortgage, after satisfying the counsel of Mr. Norris, by presenting him with the various deeds, that the property was actually his.

It now appears that Mr. Harper never sold a foot of the land to Johnson; that he was merely the lessee; and that, in order to deceive Mr. Norris, he forged a deed of sale by Harper to him, and actually had the deed recorded. The result is that Mr. Norris is cheated out of his $5000, unless Johnson possesses some property of his own which can repay him. This crime, is something new in the way of raising funds, and is rather alarming to gentlemen holding mortgages. It is a trick that can be played upon any one. Nothing is needed but to forge a deed, and have the assurance to get it registered. The good title can be adopted from the original purchaser down to the present owner, so that it is difficult to detect the true from the false, for all the chain may be genuine except the last link. Nor do we see very clearly how the danger is to be avoided. It is generally safe to presume that recorded deeds are true; and when searches show that all the deeds are on file in the public offices, it is likely to deceive the most wary, unless the previous owner be personally sought and consulted—a proceeding at all times disagreeable, and frequently impossible.

A case somewhat similar in its *modus operandi*, although not alike in some of its details, recently occurred in New York. A lady living in Brooklyn owned certain lands near New York, we believe at Elizabethtown, N. J. One day a lady, purporting to be the owner and answering to the same name, visited a lawyer in Elizabethtown, and desired him to secure a mortgage on her property. She paid him several visits, and as he knew the property to really belong to a lady of her name, he never doubted the identity. The money asked for was advanced on the mortgage, and nothing more was heard of the fair visitor. Two years afterwards the land was sold by the *bona fide* owner, and the fraud discovered. Both this and the Germantown mode of raising funds are dangerously plausible and difficult of detection, and it behooves our citizens to be extremely careful that they do not buy a mortgage from some one who has no better right than the mortgagee himself.

The number of foreign residents in China and Japan is steadily increasing. In Hong-Kong, according to a census taken in 1866, there are now 2113 Europeans and Americans in a total population of 1[illegible],098. The old Anti-Foreign party in these two countries is entirely powerless, and almost extinct. It is generally regarded as certain that the intercourse now happily established between these countries and the Christian world will never be again interrupted.

"Hark, from the Toombs a Doleful Sound!"

The man who used to predict in the United States Senate that he would some day call the roll of his slaves within the shadow of Bunker Hill monument, has crawled out of his retirement to "speak a piece," by way of writing a letter to the public through W. M. Corry, "Corresponding Secretary of the Democratic Central Committee." Toombs has not changed since he entered public life thirty years ago "as a nullifier." He regrets "nothing in the past but the dead and the fallen," and is ready to go to work to-day "to establish the principles for which he fought." He says he is going to commence operations in Georgia forthwith; but unless he works more effectually than he "fought," we are afraid he will not accomplish much.

An Abundant Harvest.

All the reports from various parts of the country in regard to the crops concur in the most flattering representations of their condition. The wheat harvest has been gathered in a very wide section, and is now in progress in many others, and everywhere the yield is large and the quality excellent. Corn is growing finely and promises well. Grass is very heavy, and the yield of hay will be the largest for many years. The cotton crop gives excellent promise, and a large amount of ground is in cultivation with that staple.

With such flattering prospects as these business must soon revive, and the prices of the great staples of life come down to reasonable rates.

Russia and Ireland.

If our foreign despatches may be relied on, Russia is about to try the power of her diplomacy on Great Britain. The Czar is affected at the condition of Ireland, and proposes a "joint inquiry" on the part of Russia, the United States, and France, in connection with Great Britain, into the matter. This is a good offset to Poland and some other things in the past. The British Lion would once have growled at this proposed invasion of his lair, but he has become a very mild mannered beast lately, and there is no knowing what he will do.

Mr. Wilson, the Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, reported yesterday that the Committee would not be ready to report on impeachment till after October 17—a statement which was followed by a resolution by Mr. Boutwell that Congress should meet again on that day. The debate on the resolution is interesting. Of the nine members of the Committee, it appears that four believe that the facts justify the impeachment of the President; five dissent, and seven hold that he should be condemned and censured. Mr. Boutwell's resolution was postponed.

LATEST FROM CUBA.

The Sale of the Bark Ocean Home Suspended—Santa Anna in Prison.

Havana, July 4.—The Captain General and the new directors of administration are at variance about the classification of the new system of taxation. The Collector of Customs has suspended the public sale of the bark Ocean Home. The Banco Espanol declares a dividend of nine per cent. for the past half year. The Huelva, a Spanish schooner-of-war, has been sent for a month to Campeachy. Santa Anna was still in prison. He had refused all food for three days, and was continually inquiring if they were to shoot him. He had asked for a confessor.

Several ports are to be opened to the foreign trade in the eastern and central departments of Cuba. The Chinese laborers engaged here and sent to New Orleans have given satisfaction. The wages are fifteen dollars, instead of four and a quarter, which they earn here. Several cigar manufactories have stopped working. The leaf tobacco is monopolized. The Cuban criminals sent to Fernando prove an annoyance to the inhabitants of that settlement. The weather has improved, the heavy rains having subsided for a while. Yellow fever is less violent.

The Sugar Market is quieter. Dry Sugars of medium numbers firm at 9 reals for No. 12, while damp qualities can be had at 8½ reals. Freights coastwise, $8·50 per hhd. and $2 per box; vessels scarce; demand moderate. Exchange on New York, 26½ to 27½ discount; on London, 12½ premium.

The French steamer from St. Mazaire arrived yesterday, two days before her time, and leaves to-day for Vera Cruz.

REGISTRATION IN LOUISIANA.

New Orleans, July 10.—Under the new order of General Sheridan the registration is progressing feebly and with no animation. More whites are being registered in proportion to the blacks at present than heretofore. An order will be promulgated to-morrow directing the Board of Registration to proceed to select suitable persons for commissioners of election, and make other provisions for the holding thereof, of which the following is a transcript:—

Headquarters Fifth Military District, New Orleans, June 10, 1867.—The Boards of Registration throughout the State of Louisiana will immediately proceed to select suitable persons to act as Commissioners of Election for the voting precincts of their respective parishes. Three persons will be selected for each precinct, whose names will be submitted by the Board of Registrars to their supervising officers for approval. Polls will be opened at all the places heretofore established for that purpose, as far as practicable, and in order to accommodate the largely increased number entitled to vote, two days will be given for voting. Boards of Registrars will at once proceed to make up their precinct poll-books.

By command of Major-Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN.

A generalization of reports at headquarters shows that out of 111,543 persons registered in Louisiana, there have been only 37,420 whites against 74,116 blacks. From a few sub-districts no reports have been filed since July; but nothing to come in will materially alter the above figures. The blacks stand to the whites nearly two to one, and will so continue.

OBITUARY.

William Scholefield, M. P.

The Cable announces the death of Hon. William Scholefield, a distinguished member of the English House of Commons. Mr. Scholefield was born in 1807, and after finishing his education and traveling in the United States, he entered the banking business in Birmingham. In 1838 he was chosen Mayor of Birmingham. In 1844 he was an unsuccessful candidate for Birmingham in the Liberal interest; but in 1847 he was elected, and since that time he has always continued to represent Birmingham. Mr. Scholefield was a prominent advocate of religious toleration, and, in particular, contended with the greatest pertinacity against Lord Russell's Ecclesiastical Tithes bill. The bill was adopted, but Mr. Scholefield lived to see all the leading men who voted for it express deep regret at the foolish vote. In the American war Mr. Scholefield disagreed with his colleague, John Bright, being in sympathy with the Southerners rather than with the United States.

—General Grant, attended by a portion of his staff, has gone to West Point to attend an army board to decide upon a proposed change of army tactics.

THE BOSTON AERONAUTS.

The Adventurers in the Air Three Hours, and Travel One Hundred Miles—Another Ascension Made—Safe Return to Boston.

Boston, July 10—11 o'clock P. M.—The eight balloon excursionists who ascended from the Common at six o'clock last evening in the monster balloon Hyperion, in charge of Professor Samuel King, descended in New Salem, Franklin county, three hours later, having gone a distance of about a hundred miles from Boston. Here there was almost Egyptian darkness, and the aerial voyagers being unacquainted with the swampy meadow, they were obliged to encamp until morning, during which time an unpleasant thunder shower served to relieve the monotony of an involuntary rural life.

When daylight came the party sought a neighboring dwelling, where they were hospitably entertained, after which four of the aerial voyagers disembarked at New Salem, and came back to Boston by railroad, arriving here at about 8 o'clock this evening. The other four made a second ascension, leaving New Salem at twenty minutes past 4 this afternoon, and descending at a point between West Brookfield and Worcester at five minutes past 8 this evening. The party immediately proceeded to Worcester and took the train to Boston. The ascension was one of the most protracted and successful, and embraced more participants than any other which ever took place in this country. There were some fears in Boston during the evening that the adventurers had met with an accident, and when the news of their safe descent came this evening there was no little rejoicing.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

GROCERS' AND BUTCHERS' REFRIGERATORS—Cheap and good; warranted cold, and free from sweat, or no sale.

Also, HARRIS' UNCLE SAM HOT-AIR RANGE, which is so admirably constructed that the cooking of a family, instead of being a labor, is really a pleasant exercise.

Also, the NEW MAGLIOCCO HEATER, which is cheap, powerful in giving heat, and saving in coal.

B. S. HARRIS & CO.,
5 16 3m4p No. 149 North NINTH Street.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO. Agents for the "Telegraph" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No 144 S. SIXTH Street second door above WALNUT.

Offices:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 4p

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS—OFFICE, No. 104 S. FIFTH Street. Philadelphia, July 10, 1867.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the Office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, 15th inst., for the construction of a Sewer on the line of Rittenhouse street, from the northeasterly side of Germantown avenue to Honey run, to be built of brick, circular in form, with a clear inside diameter of three feet, and with such inlets and manholes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor—to be paid for out of Item No. 20 of appropriation made to the Department of Highways, etc., for the year 1867, and the contractor will be required to keep the street and sewer in good order for three years after the sewer is finished.

When the street is occupied by a City Passenger Railroad track, the Sewer shall be constructed alongside of said track in such manner as not to obstruct or interfere with the safe passage of the cars thereon; and no claim for remuneration shall be paid the contractor by the company using said track, as specified in Act of Assembly approved May 8, 1866.

All Bidders are invited to be present at the time and place of opening the said Proposals. Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a Bond has been filed in the Law Department as directed by Ordinance of May 25, 1860. If the Lowest Bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next highest bid.

Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to.

W. W. SMEDLEY,
7 11 3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

I. O. O. F.
FIRST GRAND UNION EXCURSION OF LODGES
FRIENDSHIP, DECATUR,
AMITY, MORNING STAR,
AND ENTERPRISE,
TO
CAPE MAY ON WEDNESDAY, July 17.
Tickets, $1·75.
Children's Tickets, 90c.
For sale at HALL N. SIXTH Street, of the Committee, and at No. 47 S. Second Street.
FINNEY'S BRASS AND STRING BAND ON THE OCCASION. [7 10 5t
Last Boat leaves Market Street Wharf at 6 A. M.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the PARKER PETROLEUM COMPANY, will be held at the Office, No. 429 WALNUT Street, on the 16th inst., at 12 o'clock M., to take action on the reduction of Capital Stock and other important business.

7 6 5t ROBERT THOMPSON, Treasurer.

GEORGE W. FORD, DOCK STREET, one door below Third, collects Bounty, Pension; Ration Money, and all claims against the Government. For a speedy settlement, call on Mr. FORD who is well versed with all the details of the business. 6 12 1m

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT—the Elixir of Life. Ponce de Leon and his companions sought in vain for the fabled waters of rejuvenescence amid the orange groves and flowery meads of Florida. It was left for Holloway to discover the true antidote to Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Scrofula, Sore Leg Ulcers, Burns, Scalds, etc., in his admirable remedies of Pills and Ointment, which have been astonishing the world for upwards of fifty years, by their marvellous cures in every type of disease.

Sold by all Druggists. 7 9 tuths6t

OF ALL HYGEIAN WATERS THAT bubble from the earth, that of the Seltzer Spring in Germany is held to be the best cathartic, corrective, and restorative. But it has some impurities, all of which are omitted, while all its peculiar virtues are intensified, in TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. [7 9tuths3t4p

DIVIDENDS.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY—OFFICE, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, June 26, 1867.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on SATURDAY, the 6th of July next, and be re-opened on TUESDAY, July 16, 1867.

A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in cash on and after the 15th of July next to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 6th of July next.

All orders for Dividends must be witnessed and stamped.

S. BRADFORD,
6 26 5w Treasurer.

OFFICE OF SECOND AND THIRD STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 2453 FRANKFORD Road.

PHILADELPHIA, July 10, 1867.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Second and Third Streets Passenger Railway Company, held this day, a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company was declared, payable after the 19th instant, free of tax.

The transfer books will be closed from the 12th to the 19th instant, both days inclusive.

7 11 thstu5t] E. MITCHELL CORNELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE PHILADELPHIA CITY PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 4130 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, July 1, 1867.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this date, a dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS per share was declared, payable to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 11th inst.

Transfer Books closed until 11th inst.

7 2 2w WM. W. COLKET, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, July 8, 1867.

The Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable on demand, free of taxes.

7 8 2w CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.

MANN'S PATENT PARCHMENT COPYING PAPER AND BOOKS.

My patent for this paper (which expired July 11, 1866) has been extended for seven years from that date.

I have been informed that certain parties have attempted an infringement on said patent, by making selling, or using this Paper.

Notice is hereby given that lawful measures will be taken to protect myself against all persons who may manufacture or offer for sale such Paper.

7 6 stuth3t WILLIAM MANN, Philadelphia.

AN UNPRECEDENTED TRIUMPH.—CABLE DESPATCH, PARIS EXPOSITION, July 1, 1867:—

"Steinway & Sons, of New York, have been awarded by the Supreme Jury of the Exposition The First Gold Medal of Merit *for the highest degree of perfection in grand, square, and upright Pianos and the most valuable inventions, showing the greatest progress in the construction of Piano-fortes, with the strongest indorsement of the* Supreme International Jury."

In addition to the above, Steinway & Sons have received the following Cable despatch:—

"Paris, July 4.

"The great Societe des Beaux Arts, of Paris, have, after a careful examination of all the musical instruments exhibited at the Paris Exposition, awarded to Steinway & Sons, of New York, *their Grand Testimonial Medal, for greatest superiority and novelty of construction in Pianos.*"

Warerooms, first floor of Steinway Hall, Nos. 71 and 73 East Fourteenth street, between Fourth avenue and Irving place, New York. 3 2 4p

PHILADELPHIA WAREROOMS,
No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET.

STECK & CO. PIANOS,
HAINES BROTHERS' PIANOS,
AND
MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.

These beautiful instruments constantly increase in popularity, and are to be found in splendid assortment at

J. E. GOULD'S,
5 25 stuthtf] SEVENTH AND CHESNUT.

ITCH! TETTER!
AND ALL
SKIN DISEASES.
ITCH! ITCH! ITCH!
SWAYNE'S OINTMENT

Entirely eradicates this loathsome disease, oftentimes

In from 12 to 48 Hours!

SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT
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SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT
SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT.
SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT.

Don't be alarmed if you have the
ITCH, TETTER, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM,
SCALD HEAD, BARBER'S ITCH,
OR, IN FACT, ANY DISEASE OF THE SKIN.
It is warranted a speedy cure. Prepared by
DR. SWAYNE & SON,
NO. 330 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Above Vine, Philadelphia.
Sold by all best Druggists 3 2 stutn14p

A NEW MATERIAL.

HOT-CAST PORCELAIN,

AN ENTIRELY NEW ARTICLE OF MANUFACTURE—AN AMERICAN INVENTION.

PATENTED BOTH IN THIS COUNTRY AND IN EUROPE.

It contains all the constituent ingredients of Porcelain, but, unlike ordinary porcelain, is worked like glass. In strength and durability it surpasses the strongest marbles; in hardness it equals flint, of which it is largely composed; in its applications it ranges from the finest bugle for ladies' dress trimmings to the colossal church column; from the thinnest egg shell China cup to the heavy slab of the sideboard on which it is placed. It takes the most brilliant and enduring polish, and will not stain, as it will not absorb any liquid whatever. It is susceptible of being produced in any color.

THE AMERICAN HOT-CAST PORCELAIN CO.,

Incorporated by the State of Pennsylvania,

Has just been organized for the purpose of manufacturing this material on a scale commensurate with its extensive applications.

1000 shares of the Capital Stock of the Company are offered to the public at the par value of $100 per share, the books for subscription being now open at their present works, Nos. 3945 and 3947 CHESNUT Street, where every facility will be furnished to those who desire to investigate the nature and capabilities of the material.

Subscriptions will also be received at the office of the President, No. 223 DOCK Street, above Walnut, Philadelphia.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
OF THE
AMERICAN HOT-CAST PORCELAIN COMPANY.

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MERINO GAUZE UNDERWEAR
OF CARTWRIGHT AND WARNER'S
CELEBRATED MANUFACTURE.

MERINO GAUZE UNDERWEAR in every variety of size and style, for Ladies', Gents', and Children's Wear.

HOSIERY.

A large assortment of HOSIERY of English and German manufacture, in socks, three-quarter socks, and long hose.

GLOVES,

In White, Buff, and Mode Color. For sale at

HOFMANN'S Hosiery Store,
2 5 tuths] NO. 9 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.

IMPORTANT

To Insurance Companies, Manufacturers of Patent Medicines, and Business Men generally.

The undersigned beg leave to inform the public that they are furnishing, in large quantities, Show Cards and Signs of any design, suitable for outdoor and indoor display. Gold-leaf Letters on Japanned Tin. They are superior to work done by hand, as regards finish and durability, and can be furnished for less than one-half the price. Also, Paper Cutters as business cards.

Ordinary Signs constantly on hand, and a great variety of Lithographic Engravings. Call and examine specimens of work.

JAGGERS & WILLIAMS,
6 28 1mrp No. 612 CHESNUT Street, Room 15.

BEDDING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
AT
REDUCED PRICES.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
NO 932 RIDGE AVENUE NEAR VINE ST
3 22tutharp J. G. FULLER.

ROPER'S NEW AMERICAN
BREECH-LOADING REPEATING SHOT GUN,
FIRING FOUR SHOTS IN TWO SECONDS.

Using ordinary Ammunition. Manufactured by the ROPER REPEATING RIFLE COMPANY, Amherst, Massachusetts, under personal supervision of C. M. SPENCER, Inventor of the famous SPENCER RIFLE. Send for circular. 5 18 3mrp

DELIGHTFUL SHADE, REFRESHING breezes, and first class refreshments in the Gardens at GLOUCESTER POINT. Boats leave foot of SOUTH Street daily every three-quarters of an hour. 6 1 3mrp*

A BARGAIN IN
SHETLAND SHAWLS.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,
NO. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
OPENED THIS MORNING
250 Shetland Shawls, at $3,
BEEN SELLING AT $6.

They are superior to any goods in the market for the money. The best imitation of REAL SHETLAND SHAWLS ever made. The colors are Whites, Drabs, and Scarlets. [7 11 3t4p

ALSO, A VARIETY OF
SEA-SIDE SHAWLS.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.
E. M. NEEDLES & CO.
OFFER IN
HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS,
ADAPTED TO THE SEASON,
Summer Gauze Blankets,
Fruit Cloths and Doylies,
Bath and other Towels,
Furniture Chintzes and Dimities,
Pillow and Sheeting Linens,
Floor and Stair Linens
Honeycomb, Allendale,
AND OTHER LIGHT SPREADS, AT
REDUCED PRICES.
GIRARD ROW.
GIRARD ROW.
No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

J. CHAMBERS, NO. 810 ARCH STREET.
Novelties Opening Daily,
—Real Cluny Laces.
—Black Guipure Laces.
—Pointe Applique Laces
—Pointe de Gaze Laces.
Thread Veils from $2·50.
WHITE GOODS.
—Marseilles for Dresses—Bargains,
—French Muslins, 2 yards wide, at 60 cents.
Shirred and Tucked Lace Muslins; India Twilled Long Cloth; Plaid, Stripe, and Plain Nainsooks; soft finish Cambric, 1½ yard wide; Cambric Edgings and Insertions, new design very cheap. 7 10 1m

SUMMER TRAVEL
VIA
NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
SHORTEST AND MOST PLEASANT ROUTE TO
WILKESBARRE,
MAUCH CHUNK,
EASTON,
ALLENTOWN,
MOUNT CARMEL,
HAZLETON,
BETHLEHEM,
And all points in the
LEHIGH, MAHANOY, AND
WYOMING VALLEYS

Commodious Cars, Smooth Track, Fine Scenery, and Excellent Hotels are the specialities of this route.

Through to Wilkesbarre and Mauch Chunk without change of cars.

EXCURSION TICKETS,

From Philadelphia to Principal Points, issued from the TICKET OFFICES ONLY, at Reduced Rates, on Saturdays, good to return till Monday evening.

EXCURSION TICKETS TO WILKESBARRE, Good for TEN DAYS, issued any day.

Through Trains leave the Depot, BERKS and AMERICAN streets, at 7·45 A. M., 1·30 P. M., and 5·20 P. M.

For particulars see Time Table in daily papers.

ELLIS CLARK, General Agent.
Philadelphia, July 1, 1867.

Tickets sold and Baggage Checked through to the principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH St. 7 9-1m

FINE HAMS,
SMOKED BEEF,
TONGUES,
SMOKED SALMON,
SPICED SALMON,
SARDINES, BONELESS AND IN TOMATOES,
POTTED MEATS,
PRAIRIE GAME IN GREAT VARIETY,
FINEST QUALITY OLIVE OIL,

And every variety of CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES, by the package or retail.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. COR. BROAD AND WALNUT STS.,
9 14 tuths4p] PHILADELPHIA.

TO PERSONS GOING OUT OF TOWN.

CALL AT SMITH'S,
NO. 328 CHESNUT STREET
And supply yourselves with
STATIONERY
PORTFOLIOS,
TOURISTS' WRITING DESKS,
DRESSING CASES,
CHESSMEN,
CHECKER BOARDS, ETC.

All kinds of Blank Books, Printing, Stationery Pocket Books, Pocket Cutlery, etc etc., at very greatly reduced prices. 7 6 tf

C. B. KITCHEN,
JEWELER,
S. E. Corner TENTH and CHESNUT.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
DIAMONDS, WATCHES,
JEWELRY, SILVER-WARE,
BRONZES.
ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.
WATCHES AND JEWELRY CAREFULLY REPAIRED.

Particular attention paid to Manufacturing all articles in our line. [3 21 thstu

EFFERVESCING GRANULAR SALTS
OF CITRATE OF MAGNESIA.
KISSINGEN,
VICHY,
SEIDLITZ,
SARATOGA, ETC.

These Salts, so popular in England, are prepared at the Laboratory of

CHARLES ELLIS, SON & CO.,
Office and Store, corner MARKET and SEVENTH.
Trade supplied on liberal terms. 7 6 stuth3mrp

TAKE THE FAMILY TO GLOUCESTER POINT GARDENS, the most delightful place for recreation and enjoyment in the vicinity of the city. Boats leave foot of SOUTH Street daily every three-quarters of an hour. 6 1 3mrp*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

A Rampant Irishman kicked up considerable excitement on Front street yesterday. Having drank much of a heavy distillation, whose simple odor would knock down any common individual at a distance of forty rods, thereby entering a state of personal satisfaction and pleasure, he proceeded down to Front street, where several women were hanging out their washing. This in "double-quick time" he jerked from the lines, scattering the various articles to the four winds, and finally got into a fight with at least four female opponents. Officer Smith, of the Fourth District, arriving, and attempting to arrest the bellicose individual, had his hands quite full, and it was not until repeated cudgellings, and two or three rough and tumbles, that the rampant Celt was sequestered in a cell. During last night the internal arrangements of this gloomy abode were pretty well damaged; benches torn up, panels broken, and chains snapped, while intermediate howlings and voluminous anathemas were launched against all officials. He gave his name as John Kelley, and says he keeps a shop at the corner of Sycamore street and Mount Ephraim pike, Camden. Alderman Godbou committed to answer for assault and battery, and malicious mischief.

Larceny as Bailee.—James E. Ballenger was before Recorder Eneu this morning charged with the larceny of $200, as bailee, the property of Mrs. Steeling, residing in New Jersey. In July last the lady sold some real estate through Mr. Bowen, conveyancer and real estate agent in this city, for $2100.

She sent her brother, after the bonds were executed, to Mr. Bowen for the money. He had not received it. Ballenger was in company with the brother at the time, and he gave an order to pay him (Ballenger) the money. The defendant being authorized to receive it, he went to Mr. Bowen and demanded two checks, one for $200 and the other for $1600. Instead of handing over both, he gave the lady the one for the latter amount, and it is alleged appropriated the other to his own use. He was arrested by Constable R. R. Smith, the Recorder held him in $600 bail to answer at Court the charge as specified above.

Farewell to the Irish Delegation.—The farewell meeting this evening in the Academy of Music, to extend to Drs. Denham and Hall, of the Irish Presbyterian Church, the farewell greetings of the Philadelphia churches, promises to be one of unusual interest. The reception tendered to these gentlemen on their arrival in this city was worthy of her name; and the impression made by their sermons and speeches in various parts of the country will doubtless draw many to see and hear them who have not enjoyed that privilege. This will be the last opportunity of hearing them, and those who have not secured their tickets may have an opportunity of obtaining them this evening at the door, as the few not disposed of will be distributed at that time. This will be the last opportunity of hearing these distinguished strangers, who are about returning home. If there be room in the Academy, a few tickets may be had free at the door.

Further Aid.—This morning Mayor McMichael received the following donations, per Rev. Dr. Nadal:—

James W. Earle	$10
William Brown	5
C. J Thum	5
Cash	2
Total	$22

The total amount received by the Mayor, and paid over to the Treasurer of the Committee for the relief of the Sansom street sufferers, is $13,781·34.

The Hibernia Steam Fire Engine.—The Hibernia steam Fire Engine, which has been undergoing repairs at Neafie & Levy's machine shop, for a week past, was housed yesterday, greatly improved, having received a new set of flues having the discharges made longer, and a new steam-gauge placed in position.

Dennis Kelley and John Nolen, who were wounded at the fire at the American Theatre, have almost entirely recovered from their injuries; the latter will be enabled to resume his business avocations in a few days.

False Pretense.—John Givins was arrested last night, charged with false pretenses and embezzlement. He lately worked for Messrs. Bispham & Co., and while thus employed succeeded in obtaining various amounts of money upon false representations to a number of our business firms. He then decamped, and recuperated himself with his ill-gotten gains in Georgetown, D. C. Last evening he returned, and was arrested on Second, opposite Almond street. Alderman Tittermary committed him for a further hearing.

Seizure of the Ardent.—About half-past 2 o'clock this morning the officers of the Second District seized five barrels of whisky, correctly marked, but supposed to have been stolen. They were being taken along Front street, near South, in a heavy vehicle, driven by one John Hughes. Alderman Tittermary held the latter, who goes before the United States Commissioner for a hearing.

Summer Reading.—Mr. A. Winch, the well-known periodical dealer, whose establishment is at No. 505 Chesnut street, has favored us with a capital budget of entertaining literature, embracing all of the latest English magazines and illustrated newspapers. Perhaps the most pleasant of these are the London *Illustrated News*, *Punch*, *Fun*, *All the Year Round*, *Once-a-Week*, and *Cassell's Family Paper*.

A Merited Promotion for Gallant Conduct.—An official document, lately received by Samuel Wrigley, made known to him his appointment as major by brevet, for gallant service during the war on the Quaker road, Va. Mr. Wrigley was a detective during Mayor Henry's term, but resigned and entered the army.

A Pugilistic Female, residing at Second and Thompson streets, and named Bridget Donahue, assaulted a man last night, and freely used a "billy" on his person. She was arrested for this action and for carrying deadly weapons, and held by Alderman Eggleton in default of $1000 bail to answer at Court.

Died from Her Injuries.—Mrs. Kirkpatrick, who, with Mrs. Johnson, was thrown out of a carriage near the railroad crossing on Diamond street, died in about one hour after the accident. She was injured internally, and at the time was in very delicate health.

Whisky Case.—John Lawler and a young man named Hughes were before Commissioner Phillips this morning, charged with removing whisky to a place other than a bonded warehouse. They were held for trial.

A Mistake.—The Liberty Cornet Band, announced to play at the Concert to be given this evening at Commissioners' Hall, West Philadelphia, will not do so, their name having been used without authority.

Not the Man.—Reuben Cohen, who day before yesterday was arrested with others for a street fight, *is not* the Reuben Cohen, tobacconist, at No. 206 South street.

Linen Dusters, *large assortment.*
Light Cassimere, Cloth, Alpaca, Drap d'Ete, Duck and Linen Sack Coats.
Light Cassimere, White and Colored Duck, and Linen Skeleton Vests.
Light Cassimere, White and Colored Duck, Drill, and all kinds of Linen Pants.
Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing of all kinds suited to the season—the largest assortment in the city—replenished daily and sold at prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, or the sale cancelled, and money refunded.
Half way between FIFTH and SIXTH Streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
And No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Congressman Schenck, of Ohio, introduced a resolution into Congress to bestow a vote of thanks on Petroleum V. Nasby for the good he has done the country in general, and, we suppose, Mr. Schenck, in particular. We hope Congress, when it passes that vote, will also pass one of thanks to Charles Stokes & Co., the eminent Clothiers under the Continental, on account of the number of *good habits* it has spread through the country.

Schomacker & Co.'s Celebrated Pianos.—Acknowledged superior in all respects to any made in this country, and sold on most reasonable terms. New and Second-hand Pianos constantly on hand for rent. Tuning, moving, and packing promptly attended to.

Warerooms No. 1103 Chesnut Street.

Six Cards, or one large Photograph, $1. B. F. Reimer's Gallery, No. 624 Arch street, is noted for cheap and fine pictures. Porcelain pictures, $1.

Lyons' Magnetic Insect Powder, for killing Fleas, Moths, Roaches, and Bugs. The original and only sure article. Sold by all respectable dealers.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—Palpitation of the heart is frequently caused by indigestion or relaxed state of the nervous system. A course of a few weeks of these invaluable medicines will diminish the irregular throbbing, and by removing the source, restore its natural pulsation. To assist the functions, not to force them, is the true secret of success. Holloway's medicines and treatment are based on the simple laws of nature—by annihilating the cause the effect disappears. Sold by all Druggists.

A First-class Confectionery.—The lovers of fine Confections will find a superb assortment at George W. Jenkins', No. 1037 Spring Garden street. He has also a fine display of Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Almonds, etc. Call on Jenkins!

Depot for the Sale of Lash's Five-dollar Washing Machines, Clothes-Wringers, and Step Ladders, No. 727 Market street, Philadelphia.
J. S. Lash & Co.

Water-Coolers for the Million.—Refrigerators, Moth-proof Chests, Ice-Cream Freezers, etc., at E. S. Farson & Co.'s Manufactory, No. 220 Dock street.

Fifty different styles and sizes of Refrigerators, prices from $7 upwards. E. S. Farson & Co., Manufacturers, No. 220 Dock street, below Walnut.

"March to the Sea,"
Via McIntire & Brother's,
Via McIntire & Brother's,
Via McIntire & Brother's,
No. 1035 Chesnut street.

The Traveling Suits—
The White Duck Vests,
The Colored Duck Suits,
The Alpaca Coats,
The Drap d'Ete Sacks,
The Short Duck Sacks,
The Linen Dust Coats,
The Light Cassimere Suits,
The Skeleton Sacks,
Are all popular at this time, because they are just the thing for this hot weather. Our styles are as elegant as in any custom establishment. Our prices are so low, people buy with great satisfaction.
Wanamaker & Brown,
The Largest Clothing House,
Oak Hall,
The Corner of Sixth and Market Streets.

Jones & Thacher, Printers, 510 Minor St

MARRIED.

ELLIOTT—BAER.—In this city, on the 9th instant, by Rev. Clark B. Oakley, Mr. FRANK ELLIOTT to Miss GENEVA E. BAER, all of Philadelphia.

GIRVIN—SAUNDERS.—On the 10th instant, at the residence of Rev. E. D. Saunders, D. D., West Philadelphia, by the Rev. J. Addison Henry, ROBERT M. GIRVIN, M. D., to SUE H. SAUNDERS.

DIED.

EVANS.—On Wednesday evening, the 10th instant, HELEN, infant daughter of Franklin and Julia Evans.

HICKLING.—On the 10th instant, FRANCIS H. HICKLING, in the 38th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, Valley Green, Whitemarsh township, Montgomery county, at 10 o'clock A. M., on Saturday, July 13.

HUGHES.—On the evening of the 10th instant, MARY F., infant daughter of Thomas and Emily R. Hughes, aged 7 months and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Samuel T. Canby, No. 1001 Green street, on Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

REGN.—On the 10th instant, JOSEPHINE, daughter of Casper and Josephine Regn, aged 18 years 2 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 2074 S. Eighth street, on Saturday morning at 8½ o'clock.

SNYDER.—On the morning of the 9th instant, ELIZABETH, wife of Jacob Snyder, in the 70th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1136 Pearl street, on Friday morning at 7½ o'clock, without further notice.

YEAGER.—On the 9th instant, Mr. JOHN GEORGE YEAGER, after a lingering illness, aged 53 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1652 N. Fourth street, on Friday morning, the 12th instant, at 7·45 o'clock.

FINELY PULVERIZED ICE MAY BE made at the rate of two quarts a minute, by using a Patent Ice Plane. This enables dealers to furnish cool beverages without delay. They are for sale by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

THE OPERATION OF PACKER'S ICE Cream Freezer is such that the arms of its stirrers scrape off the cream as fast as it congeals upon the surface of the can, and moves it towards the centre, while another portion of cream takes its place, becomes frozen and then removed; thus the contents being constantly in motion against the freezing surface, become of smooth and even consistency (as all good ice cream should be), and it is nearly double in quantity. These freezers are sold by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

PEA-SHELLING, CHERRY-STONING, AND Raisin-seeding Machines greatly reduce the labor of these operations. For sale by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

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IN THE
AMERICAN
Life Insurance Company,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, [4 18sp
S. E. CORNER FOURTH AND WALNUT

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILated and Easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the approved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 9 15§

JONES, TEMPLE & CO.,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS,
No. 25 S. NINTH Street,
First Store above Chestnut street. [4 9]

FOSTER,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,
4 11 6m5p] No. 7 S. SIXTH Street.

FRENCH CIRCULATING LIBRARY.—
PAUL E. GIRARD,
FRENCH BOOKSELLER, STATIONER AND ENGRAVER,
No. 202 S. ELEVENTH Street
PHILADELPHIA 6 22 5p§

SADDLERY AND HARNESS. { FOR CITY AND COUNTRY,
Wholesale and Retail,
Very Cheap.
Big Horse in the Door.
KNEASS,
4 11 tuths5p§ No. 631 MARKET Street.

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR. SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8 5p§

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8 5p§

TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND INVALIDS.—The undersigned respectfully calls the attention of the public to the stock of Prime Cider and Pure Cider Vinegar for pickling and general family use; also, to his popular "Tonic Ale," free from all impurities, and endorsed by the medical faculty as a safe and wholesome beverage for weak and delicate constitutions.
Delivered free of charge to all parts of the city.
P. J. JORDAN,
No. 420 PEAR Street,
11 7 8p Below Third, and Walnut and Dock.

600 ARCH STREET. 600
TO
CROQUET PLAYERS.
GAMES
$7·50, $10·00, AND $12·00.
GRIFFITH & PAGE,
4 10§ NO. 600 ARCH STREET.

MONEY TO ANY AMOUNT LOANED UPON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, PLATE, CLOTHING, ETC., at
JONES & CO.'S
OLD ESTABLISHED LOAN OFFICE,
Corner of THIRD and GASKILL Streets,
Below Lombard.
N. B.—DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, GUNS, ETC.,
FOR SALE AT
REMARKABLY LOW PRICES. 6 25 3m

THIRD EDITION

THE TRIAL OF JOHN H. SURRATT.

Washington, July 11.—The trial of John H. Surratt was resumed this morning in the Criminal Court, Judge Fisher presiding. The testimony for the defense was continued.

Thomas W. Williams was sworn, and examined by Mr. Merrick—I reside in Washington on H street, and was born and raised here; know William E. Cleaver; his reputation is bad, and from his reputation I would not believe him under oath.

By Mr. Carrington—Have known Cleaver for ten or twelve years, and have had considerable intercourse with him; have never seen him on Sixth street, at Rainey's stable; have heard a good many say lately that they would not believe Cleaver; have heard his character for truth before this trial, and before he was tried; heard his character assailed during the war, when he was Government Inspector of horses; I was told it was an easy matter to get horses through, as Cleaver was there; I put some horses through.

Q. Did you bribe Cleaver to put your horses through? The witness declined to answer.

Q. Why do you decline to answer?

Mr. Merrick objected, and the objection was sustained.

Witness resumed, and said he received the information from some of the contractors; I got the information that it was easy to put the horses through under Cleaver at my stables; don't recollect who gave me that information; it has been four years since Cleaver was Inspector; have heard people say Cleaver was dishonest, and that he was a liar, and that they would not believe him; have heard Mr. Shekal's, Mr. John C. Cooke, and a good many say they would not believe him; there were so many people spoke of Cleaver that I cannot remember their names.

By Mr. Pierrepont—The fact that Cleaver passed my horses and other horses, did enter into my judgment of his reputation for truth, and had some effect upon my judgment; I thought Cleaver's course in relation to the horses was damaging his reputation.

By Mr. Merrick—I can't recollect any one person who questioned Cleaver's character; I can't remember individual names.

Jackson Humphrey sworn, and examined by Mr. Merrick—I live in Washington, and have lived here fifty-three years; am a carpenter and builder; know Cleaver, and know his general reputation for truth, and it has been considered bad; have known Cleaver twenty years; twelve years ago my mother told me no confidence was to be placed in Cleaver's word; I would not believe him on oath.

By Mr. Pierrepont—Have lived here all my life; the conversation referred to with my brother related to dealing in horses; have bought and sold horses, and have found men dealing in horses very honest; I took part in the war on the Union side; I had three sons and advised them to go in the Union army, and they did so; my sympathies were with the North and are yet; my loyalty has never been questioned in any particular; I was about to have dealings with Cleaver, and my brother advised me not to do so.

Talmadge J. Lambert was sworn, and examined by Mr. Merrick—I reside in H street, and am clerk in the Paymaster-General's office, and have been there since 1863; in 1865 resided on the south side of H street, between Fourth and Fifth, and was a square and three-quarters from the house No. 542 H street—Mrs. Surratt's; the house I lived in was a brick house, on the south side, three stories and a basement, and has steps going up to the door; to the west of the house was an open lot, and to the east a brick house.

By Mr. Pierrepont—The house I occupied is east of Mrs. Surratt's; the house is of brick, with white marble sills; the house is now as it was in 1865; on entering the basement from the pavement you step down two steps, and on going to the parlor you go up steps.

Mr. Frederick R. Lambert sworn, and examined by Mr. Merrick—I live in Washington, and in 1865 lived in H street, between Fourth and Fifth, the house above described by the last witness; I remember the night of the President's assassination, and was in that house above mentioned that night; between 11 and 12 o'clock that night I heard some one say indistinctly that the President was shot, and I went then to the front of the house to ascertain what was meant; I first intended to go on the portico, but it was too damp, and I then went to the parlor window; I spoke to the servant and said something about going into the damp; Margaret told me to go to the window, and I opened the window; I saw a soldier passing; the soldier I spoke to was with but one, and he said the soldiers that had passed were going to Camp Barry; a number of soldiers, about twelve, had passed previously; I asked what the soldiers were doing, and I was informed that they came to see a torchlight procession; I saw no guns; they told me they were soldiers, and I took no note of their dress; the soldiers manifested no excitement in passing; I came to testify of my own accord; I was reading an account of the trial, and a portion of the testimony struck me as similar to a conversation that I had with a soldier on that night; I thought it a strange coincidence, at least, that such a similar conversation should have taken place; did not take particular notice of the dress; I read the testimony, perhaps five days ago; I read it and remarked that it was a strange coincidence, as the conversation certainly occurred at my house on that night; I do not recollect how long I waited at the window; I was at the window several times, and I saw others peeping, some moving hurriedly and others slowly; the soldiers were talking about the killing, but I asked no questions.

Margaret Williams (colored) sworn, and examined by Mr. Merrick—I live now with Mrs. Lambert, and lived with her when the President was killed; on that night Mrs. Lambert called for a shawl; we heard a loud talking outside, and Mrs Lambert went to the parlor window and raised it; a crowd of soldiers first passed and afterwards two soldiers passed, and Mrs. Lambert asked them what was the matter, and they said Booth had shot the President.

By Mr. Pierrepont—Mrs. Lambert first went to the portico, and I told her to come in, as it was too damp, and she came in; it was a dark night; I know because I wanted to go to the theatre and Mrs. Lambert would not let me go.

Markets by Telegraph.

New York, July 11.—Cotton dull; 28½c. Flour 10@20c. higher; State, $7@11·25; Ohio, $10·30@13; Western, $7@12·30; Southern, $9·60@16; sales of 8000 bbls. Wheat 2@5c. higher; sales of 10,000 bushels No. 2 at $2·32½ for white; California, $3·05@3·10. Corn heavy, and 1c. lower; sales of 56,000 bushels; mixed Western, $1·05@1·08. Oats firmer; State, 92c.; Western, 82c. Rye, 1@3c. lower; sales of 1500 bushels State, $1·60. Beef quiet and unchanged. Pork firm; new mess, $22·40@22·50. Lard quiet; bbls. 11¼@12¾c. Whisky quiet.

New York, July 11.—Stocks excited and very strong. Chicago and Rock Island, 98; Reading, 105½; Canton Company, 49½; Erie, 71½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 98; Cleveland and Toledo, 20½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 102¾; Michigan Southern, 81½; New York Central, 106; Illinois Central, 122½; Cumberland preferred, 40½; Missouri 6s, 98½; Hudson River, 109½; United States Five-twenties of 1862, 112¼; do. 1864, 109¾; do. 1865, 109¾; Ten-forties, 102¾; Seven-thirties, first new issue, 108¼; all others, 108; Money, 5 per cent.; Exchange unchanged; Gold, 138¼.

JOHNSTON & SELDEN
Attorneys at Law and Solicitors in Bankruptcy,
No. 434 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. [6 10 3m
Ex-Gov. W. F. JOHNSTON. GEO. S. SELDEN.

THE
"EXCELSIOR" HAMS,
SELECTED FROM THE BEST CORN-FED HOGS, ARE OF STANDARD REPUTATION, AND THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
J. H. MICHENER & CO.,
GENERAL PROVISION DEALERS, AND CURERS OF THE CELEBRATED
"EXCELSIOR"
SUGAR-CURED HAMS, TONGUES, AND BEEF,
Nos. 142 and 144 N. FRONT Street.
None genuine unless branded "J. H. M. & Co., EXCELSIOR."
The justly celebrated "EXCELSIOR" HAMS are cured by J. H. M. & Co. (in a style peculiar to themselves), expressly for FAMILY USE; are of delicious flavor; free from the unpleasant taste of salt, and are pronounced by epicures superior to any now offered for sale. 5 31 fmwsm

GET THE BEST.—THE HOLY BIBLE—HARDing's Editions—Family, Pulpit and Pocket Bibles, in beautiful styles of Turkey Morocco and antique bindings. A new edition, arranged for photographic portraits of families.
WM. W. HARDING, Publisher,
No. 306 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

FOURTH EDITION

EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS.

Senate.

Washington, July 11.—The journal having been read, Mr. Edmunds (Vt.) moved that the Senate take up the Reconstruction bill, and the motion was agreed to. The pending question was upon the following amendment, proposed by Mr. Howard (Mich.), to be added to the sixth section:—

Provided, That the mere act of voting for an ordinance of secession, so called, shall not of itself be deemed, under this act, engaging in rebellion against the United States, nor shall any person be deemed disqualified for registration under this act merely because of his having held or exercised the functions of a justice of the peace, notary public, trustee, officer or agent of an institute of learning; commissioners of banks, railroads, canals, roads and bridges, or highways; trustees of churches, religious associations, or schools; ministers, priests, or other persons vested with the authority to solemnize marriage; State commissioners, or agents for taking acknowledgments of deeds, conveyances, depositions, or affidavits.

Mr. Howard took the floor in explanation of his amendment, and at the conclusion of his remarks said, that as there was a large share of judicial powers left in the hands of the District Commanders, it would perhaps be as well to leave them to determine the matter contained in his amendment. He would therefore withdraw it, replying to some remarks in the debate of yesterday.

Mr. Howard said—"It was clear that the Boards of Registration had some discretion in the administration of the oath. For instance, if Jefferson Davis, or some such well-known Rebel were to apply for registration, and offer to take the oath, it would be the duty of the Board to reject the application. In this particular, the opinion of the Attorney-General was very faulty to say the least."

Mr. Howard withdrew his amendment.

Mr. Howe (Wis.) moved to amend the fourth section by adding a proviso that any person heretofore appointed by the District Commanders to exercise the functions of a civil office, may be removed by the District Commanders or by the Commanding General of the Armies.

Mr. Howe said that without this proviso it might be thought that the District Commanders had no power to remove a man once appointed.

Mr. Trumbull (Ill.) did not see the necessity for this amendment, although he did not think it would do any harm.

Mr. Edmunds (Vt.) called attention to the fact that the proviso related only to appointments heretofore made.

Mr. Howe said it was appended to the fourth section, which related only to appointments heretofore made.

Mr. Edmunds moved to amend by adding after word heretofore the words "or hereafter."

The amendment as thus amended was agreed to.

Mr. Drake (Mo.) moved to amend by adding an additional section, to the effect that none of the Rebel States shall be entitled to representation in Congress unless it shall contain in its Constitution a provision declaring that such State shall forever remain a member of the American Union; that every citizen owes paramount allegiance to the United States; and that no law shall be passed by the said State in contravention of the authority of the United States or in subversion of it.

Mr. Trumbull made the point of order that under the resolution of Friday no subject could be introduced not strictly pertaining to the Reconstruction bill as passed at the last session. This was a new subject.

Mr. Drake was addressing the Senate, when several Senators objected that a point of order was not debatable.

Mr. Trumbull repeated his point, that a proposition involving a new plan of reconstruction was not admissible.

Mr. Drake said this was no new plan of reconstruction, and it was simply to provide that no State shall be admitted until its Constitution shall be made to conform to the American system of government.

Mr. Trumbull—Was that in the original bill?

Mr. Drake—If it was not, then I insist that this Senate shall declare this amendment in order by an affirmative vote. Do not let us go away and leave the miserable fooleries and hideous monstrosities of State's rights to return again to plague us.

Mr. Buckalew (Pa.), though opposed to the amendment, believed on the point of order that it was admissible.

The Chair decided the amendment out of order under the resolution of Friday.

Mr. Drake appealed from the decision of the Chair, and addressed the Senate to show that his amendment was in order.

Mr. Pomeroy (Kan.) did not believe this amendment was admissible. He was in favor of it, and thought the best way to reach it was through a suspension of the rule of Friday.

Mr. Drake said he should make this motion, if defeated on his appeal from the chair.

Mr. Sumner contended that the amendment was in order. In the course of his remarks he said he reserved to himself the right to require such guarantees as he thought necessary to secure a republican form of government.

Mr. Pomeroy did not believe that Congress could ask any additional guarantees.

Mr. Sumner said it was distinctly announced in the Reconstruction bills, that the constitutions of the Rebel States should be submitted to Congress for approval.

Mr. Pomeroy said that meant the right to revise the constitutions to see if they were in accordance with the Reconstruction bills.

The question was then taken on Mr. Drake's appeal from the decision of the Chair, and the Chair was sustained.

House of Representatives.

Messrs. Hubbard and Barnum, of Connecticut, appeared and took their seats as members.

Mr. Robinson (N. Y.) moved to suspend the rules to enable Mr. Barnum to record his vote on the passage of the Reconstruction bill last Tuesday.

The Speaker suggested that there was no precedent for a member voting before he had been qualified.

Mr. Robinson saw the point and withdrew the motion.

Mr. Phelps (Md.) asked leave to offer a resolution instructing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the causes of the present collapse in the ship-building interest in America, etc., but Mr. Allison (Iowa) objected.

On motion of Mr. Moorhead (Pa.) the Committee on Military Affairs was directed to inquire into the expediency of amending the Bounty act of July 28, 1866, so as to provide that in case of the death of the soldier after his discharge and before his receiving the bounty, it shall be paid to his heirs.

Mr. Fox (N. Y.) asked and obtained permission to record his vote against the Reconstruction bill passed last Tuesday.

Mr. Van Horn (N. Y.), on leave, introduced a resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to admit the examination of Maurice Rice Evans for admission to the Naval Academy in September next. He explained the object of the resolution, the point being that the young man when he passed his examination was not the legal age. The resolution passed.

Mr. Ward (N. Y.) presented a petition of nine hundred citizens of Maryland, asking Congress to pass a law abolishing all distinction in suffrage on account of race or color throughout the United States. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The House resumed the consideration of the concurrent resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Boutwell, providing for an adjournment until October. He said that, as the action of Congress on the proposed impeachment of the President would stand, either for good or evil, as a precedent, it was due to the character of the House, and to the high position of the person accused, that in this great proceeding, which must remain in history after they had passed away, they should command all the time necessary for a fair and just judicial consideration of the question.

They should not let the matter be involved in the measures of party warfare which would exist during the next six months. They should see that the time was free from all controversy about other matters.

Mr. Pike asked Mr. Boutwell to let an amendment be offered for an adjournment until Wednesday, November 13.

Mr. Boutwell declined to do so.

Mr. Pike said he proposed that amendment without any reference to the question of impeachment. He did not believe the House should hasten its session one day in reference to that question. He did not believe that the country desired to be involved in that question. The country wanted peace. It wanted time to recover from the effects of war. So far as concerned the punishment of the person in the White House, it seemed to him that after having destroyed him politically, the only question now was whether they should mangle the corpse. (Laughter.)

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

Washington, July 11.

The Vacant Offices.

No nominations for vacant offices have been sent into the Senate yet by the President. It is understood he will decide to-day whether to send in nominations or not at this session. If it is decided to make nominations, it is believed that removals for inefficiency and incompetency will be made in certain cases where the public interests are suffering from this cause.

The House Agrees to take a Recess until November 13th.

There has been a sharp struggle in the House to-day upon the question of an adjournment to October or November, the impeachers favoring the adjournment to October. The motion to strike out October 16th and insert November 13th has prevailed by a vote of ayes 93, noes, 50. This indicates that the House is not inclined to hold a special session to take up the question of impeachment, as proposed by the resolution of Mr. Boutwell.

Mr. Pike, in making the motion to insert November, stated distinctly that he did not propose the meeting at that time for impeachment purposes, believing the impeachment movement to be a President-making scheme.

Hearing Before United States Commissioner Sergeant.—Albert C. Bonson was before the above Commissioner upon the charge of distilling without a license.

Edward Heistand sworn—Am general inspector and gauger; reside at Lancaster, Pa.; Bonson resides at Columbia; visited his premises on the 29th of June; he is a manufacturer of ale and mineral water; they were manufactured in Mr. Groves' building adjoining; found the still on Bonson's premises; had a conversation with defendant, and he told me he manufactured the ale and mineral water; Groves lives in a house fronting on a street, and directly in the rear fronting on another street, Bonson resides; the still I found was in the cellar; it was walled up, and had apparently been used; I don't know whether the defendant had a special license; the defendant stated to me that he had used the still for the purpose of remanufacturing sour ale; he said he had never made any spirits; the worm was there; I do not know anything about the distillation of spirits.

William C. Pinkerton sworn—Reside in Lancaster; am clerk in A. C. Flinn's, who is a furniture dealer; in the copper business, plumbers and gas fitters, etc.; I have seen defendant before; he called at our place; he said there was a still being made there, and wanted to know how it was getting along; told me at the same time he was engaged in the mineral water business, and wanted the still to make syrups; the still was of copper of 40 or 50 gallons capacity; the bill was made out blank for syrup kettles; Mr. Groves paid the bill, telling me to receipt it in his name, as he bought it for another party; $159·75 was paid for it; the charge in the book was to "John Cash;" it was taken away about a week after being paid for; I do not remember when it was.

Charles Groves sworn—Reside in Columbia; am in the wholesale liquor business; know the defendant; I have seen the previous witness before; I paid him some money for a syrup kettle; that was mentioned in the receipt; I think it was made out in the name of "Cash;" Mr. Bonson handed me the money to pay for it; I don't know that it was for a still; I understood from the defendant that it was to manufacture syrups in; I formerly carried on the mineral water business, and sold out to him on the 1st of January last.

Defendant was held in $1000 bail to answer.

John K. Barr and A. N. Cassel, of Mount Joy, Pa., were charged with removing twenty-three barrels of whisky to a place other than a bonded warehouse.

Henry Ely sworn—Know Mr. Barr; he is a neighbor of mine; I reside near Mount Joy; Barr is a farmer; Heistand & Stone's warehouse is about a mile from where I live, on the Pennsylvania Railroad; I know his team; I have seen whisky hauled in it about dusk in the evening; I have seen the defendants about a car on the railroad marked "Cassel & Barr's Market Car;" I saw four or six barrels once in each of two teams belonging to Barr and his brother; this was about of May 23, a week or two before the seizure; Mr. Barr told me he was a wholesale whisky dealer.

Jacob Hiestand sworn—Live near Salanga, Pa.; know the defendants; I own this warehouse on the railroad; these defendants own a car; I know of whisky being put on this car; I saw a five-horse team bring ten barrels of whisky to the car on our sideling on the 23d of May; twenty barrels were loaded altogether that day; they had the Inspector's (Sutton) name on, but no marks of tax paid, nor no bonded warehouse marks on them.

The defendants were held in $2500 each for a further hearing.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, July 11

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1500 U S 7-30s..Je	108	100 sh Hest'vle........c.	12½
$2000 City 6s, New...ls	100	8 sh Mech Bk	31
$2000 C & Am mtg.,'89	93½	200 sh Phil & E....b60.	28⅜
$5000 do...........ls.	93½	100 do	28⅜
$2000 Elmira 7s..s5wn.	92½	100 do.......b60.	28⅜
$5000 Hun & B T Con 7s	31	14 sh Penna R......s5.	52⅞
10 sh Cam & Am	130½	40 do..Monday	52⅞
100 sh 13th & 15th	18		

SECOND BOARD.

$10000 City 6s, New....b5.	100	$2000 Pa cp 5s..........c.	94½
$10000 do..New..b5.	100	25 sh Girard Bank	57½
$100 do..New	100	200 sh St Nich Cl	½
$500 U S 7-30s.Au	108¼	100 do	½

SALE OF
RAILROAD PROPERTY
AND FRANCHISES.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a decree of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, we will expose to sale at Public Auction,

AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE,

In the City of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania on the

15TH DAY OF OCTOBER,

A. D. 1867, at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, all and singular the RAILROADS AND RAILWAYS, LANDS, TRACKS, LINES, RAILS, CROSSTIES, CHAIRS, SPIKES, FROGS, SWITCHES, and other IRON, BRIDGES, WAYS and RIGHTS OF WAY, MATERIALS, HOUSES, BUILDINGS, SHOPS, PIERS, WHARVES, ERECTIONS, FENCES, WALLS, FIXTURES, DEPOTS, RIGHTS AND INTERESTS, and all and every other property and estate, real, personal, and mixed, of, belonging or appertaining to the RENO OIL CREEK AND PITHOLE RAILWAY COMPANY, and all the corporate rights, franchises, and privileges of, or belonging to the said Company, together with all and singular the Locomotives and other Engines, Tenders, Cars, Machinery, Tools, Materials, and Implements, as well as materials for constructing, repairing, replaining, using and operating said Railroad and Railway. All of which said property is situate in Venango County, in the State of Pennsylvania, and being the same property, rights, privileges, and franchises which said Company, by indenture of mortgage, dated the 23d day of May, A. D. 1866, and duly recorded in the office of the Recorder of Deeds of Venango County aforesaid, in Mortgage Book No. 2, page 545, etc., on the 4th day of June, A. D. 1866, granted and conveyed to the undersigned John S. Sauzade, in trust, to secure certain bonds therein mentioned.

And which the said Company by indenture of mortgage, dated April 3, 1866, and duly recorded in the office of said Recorder of Deeds of Venango County, aforesaid, in Mortgage Book No. 2, page 471, etc., on the 9th day of April, A. D. 1866, granted and conveyed to Morris K. Jessup, and the undersigned William J. Barr, in trust to secure certain debts therein mentioned. This sale will be made under, and in pursuance of a decree entered by the said Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania, on the 3d day of July, A. D. 1867, in a cause pending in equity in said court, upon a bill filed by the said John S. Sauzade, Trustee, against the said Company, and the said Morris K. Jessup and William J. Barr, defendants, praying, inter alia, for a decree of sale of the said mortgaged premises. The terms and conditions of sale will be as follows:—

First. The mortgaged premises will be sold in one parcel, and will be struck off to the highest and best bidder for cash.

Second. Five per cent. of the purchase money shall be paid to the undersigned at the time of the sale by the purchaser, and he must also sign the terms and conditions of sale, otherwise, the said premises will be immediately resold.

Third. The balance of the purchase money shall be paid to the undersigned, at the Banking House of Drexel & Co., No. 34 S. Third street, Philadelphia, within thirty days from and after the day of sale.

WILLIAM J. BARR, Trustee.
JOHN S. SAUZADE, Trustee.
Philadelphia, July 5, 1867.
M. Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers. 7 9stl5m

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 103 South FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.
Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.
Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

FIFTH EDITION

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Two o'clock Market Report.

By Atlantic Cable.

London, July 11—2 P. M.—Consols, 94 13-16. Erie Railroad advanced to 45½.

Liverpool, July 11—2 P. M.—Cotton 1-16d. lower. Refined Petroleum declined to 1s. 3d. Bacon advanced to 42s. 6d. Other articles unchanged.

Queenstown, July 11.—The steamship Queen, from New York June 29, arrived here to-day.

WASHINGTON AFFAIRS.

General Summary of the Doings of Congress—The Prospects of Reconstruction and of the Next Session, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

Washington, July 11.

The Supplementary Reconstruction bill was taken up in the Senate to-day as being first in order, Senator Howard, of Michigan, having the floor.

Mr. Howard addressed the Senate in a short speech in reply to charges made against him yesterday by Mr. Trumbull, that the oath which was incorporated in the Reconstruction bill passed last session, on motion of Mr. Howard, was the principal ground on which the Attorney-General based his opinion, excluding large numbers from disqualification in the Rebel States, and was one of the main causes of the present session. At the conclusion of his remarks Mr. Howard withdrew his amendment, declaring that the mere act of voting for an ordinance of secession at a popular election does not work disqualification.

Mr. Howe, of Wisconsin, proposed to amend by adding at the end of section four a proviso that any person heretofore or hereafter appointed to office by District Commanders may be removed by them or by the General commanding the army. The amendment was adopted without discussion.

Mr. Drake (Mo.) proposed an amendment in the form of an additional section, requiring that no State should be admitted to representation in Congress unless its Constitution declares that it would forever remain a State in the Union; that it owed its first allegiance to the General Government; and that no act passed by a State Government in contravention thereof is valid. This was opposed by Mr. Trumbull, and a sharp debate arose between Messrs. Trumbull and Drake. The Chair decided that the amendment did not come within the meaning of the resolution requiring the legislation to be confined during the session to removing the obstacles to reconstruction. Mr. Drake appealed from the decision of the chair, and the chair was sustained by a vote of 24 to 13.

The House up to the present has been engaged in discussing propositions to adjourn, and some sharp exchanges have occurred between Messrs. Pike of Maine, on the one side, and Messrs. Stevens and Lawrence, on the other. Mr. Pike declared the impeachment business a scheme for President making in advance of the regular time, and moved that when the House adjourns it be till November 13th. This was amended by Mr. Spalding, and the previous question called. Mr. Pike's resolution subsequently passed.

Trial of John H. Surratt.

Continued from Fourth Edition.

Washington, July 11.

In the parlor Mrs. Lambert looked out the window, and I stood behind her; I don't remember whether the soldiers had guns or not; the soldiers seemed to be in a hurry; before they passed we heard loud talking; we were upstairs when we first heard the loud talking; Mrs. Lambert was preparing for bed; I heard a loud voice say the President was shot; we then came down stairs; the first I heard of it was in the back room, as the soldiers went by; I heard them talk about the President being killed.

By Mr. Merrick—I was present the other day when Mrs. Lambert read from the paper the conversation referred to.

Mrs. Lambert was recalled, and examined by Mr. Merrick—I am certain the conversation was between 11 and 12 o'clock in the evening.

John J. Hollahan sworn, and examined by Mr. Bradley—In 1865 I lived at Mrs Surratt's on H street; I went to board there in February, 1865; besides myself and family, Lewis J. Weichman and Miss Dean and Miss Fitzpatrick boarded there, Miss Jenkins stopped there about a week; I know Weichman; he was boarding at Mrs. Surratt's before I went there; I knew of Atzerott coming to the house; Weichman and Atzerott appeared to be very intimate; I have frequently seen them coming together; one day I met Atzerott with Weichman's coat and cap on; Weichman and Atzerott were intimate friends; I occupied the room over the parlor, Weichman's room was back of mine; I have seen Atzerott in Weichman's room; I never saw Harold at the house; I have Atzerott, Booth, and Weichman, all in company; on the night of April 3, 1865, I was in my room, and saw but the prisoner, John Surratt, that night; I had not seen him for ten days previously; at a few minutes of 9 o'clock on April 3, I went to bed, and a rap came to my door, and the prisoner was outside, and said he wanted to see me; I went into Weichman's room, and Surratt asked me if I had any money, and I said I had, and loaned him $60; I then turned and opened the door, when he handed me two twenty dollar gold pieces, which he insisted upon my taking, and I took them; Weichman was present at the time.

Mr. Bradley proposed to show by this witness that Weichman acknowledged that he knew where Surratt had gone, and also proposed to show that Weichman was as deep in this as any one.

The evidence was ruled out, as Weichman had not been questioned on the subject.

The witness resumed—I went home at 9 o'clock on the night of the assassination; Mrs. Surratt had returned from Surrattsville; I did not see John Surratt that night; during the night I was aroused by the detectives, and when I opened the door, McDevitt and Clarvoe were in the entry; I asked what was the matter, and one of them replied, "Don't you know the President has been assassinated?" I said I did not, and afterwards they searched the house; they went to the room over the one occupied by Mr. Boughter; I saw Clarvoe go to the servants' door, but I am not satisfied that Clarvoe went in; on the morning of April 15 I met Weichman at the Patent Office, and we went to Mrs. Surratt's to breakfast; from that moment I was in company with Weichman until he was placed in custody; breakfast was nearly over when Miss Annie Surratt came in; Mr. Weichman did not state to me that morning that he had his suspicions about the matter, and was going to make them known to the Government; he did not say he knew Booth and his associates, and was going to give their names to the authorities.

Q. Was anything said to you by Weichman about his suspicions? A. If you will allow me, I will make a statement as to what took place at the breakfast table.

Objected to.

Judge Fisher said—You can testify as to what Weichman said about his suspicions.

Witness—He said nothing about his suspicions.

Arrival of Specie.

New York, July 11.—The steamer Arizona brings $700,113 in specie from Aspinwall.

FRENCH STEAM
SCOURING.
ALBEDYLL MARX & CO.,
NO. 183 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET
AND
NO. 510 RACE STREET. 3 12mwf

F. H. WILLIAMS,
Seventeenth and Spring Garden.
BUILDING LUMBER
AND HARD WOODS. [5 15 wsm3m

THE MORMONS.

Salt Lake City—Despotism on the Great Plains—Character of Brigham Young—His Wives—Polygamy—Schisms Among the Saints.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.

Salt Lake City, June 28.—I have seen Mormonism in its best garments only. Its dignitaries have made me welcome. Its hospitality encompassed me. Its fruits and flowers, its light spots and pleasant recreations, were all before me. With its humble followers, and its shadowed household circles, I must repeat the experience of all other Gentile visitors, and go as I came, a stranger. But on every hand, on the streets, in the homes where crime wears its richest gilding, in the tabernacle, and even in the very fountain of the polluted stream, are plainly visible the melancholy evidences of mingled fraud and infatuation, of cunning wrong-doers and deluded wrong-sufferers.

The world elsewhere may be sought in vain for a despotism so relentless and pitiless as is Mormonism. Kings and emperors rule milling or unwilling subjects, but there is no people in utter, abject servility to their monarch. There are churches wherein infallibility is accorded to the head, or limited power of an absolute character conceded, but in none could any spiritual potentate rise up, as did Brigham Young on Sunday last, before 2500 people, and prescribe their worldly actions, their ordinary daily dealings, with the penalty of eternal damnation proclaimed for disobedience. At first glance the arrogant exercise of power by the Mormon leaders, and the willing submission of their followers, bewilder the observer, but when the whole theory of this stupendous fraud is unravelled, the character of its subjects studied, the thousand channels through which absolute power reaches out and ramifies into almost every household, it ceases to be incomprehensible. A very large majority of the Mormon people are the rescued serfs of the Old World—not so perhaps in name in most cases, but so in fact. They are ignorant, superstitious, fanatical, and ready victims for a new doctrine that promises to bring them into immediate communion with God. When once brought to the home of the Saints, often by the generous aid of the Emigration Society, their temporal condition is readily bettered, their social status is elevated to recognition by even the inspired teachers, and they never learn aught else but submission to the dogmas of the Church and the mandates of its apostles. They, as a rule, remain aliens to the Government, and no claim upon the citizen is tolerated that in any degree antagonizes the claims or doctrines of the Church.

I regard Brigham Young as a greatly underestimated man by most persons in the East. They all judge him mainly by his ribald and often blasphemous harangues from the pulpit—do not appreciate him as a great administrator and a leader of surpassing attainments. I first saw him in his own business room. He was nearly or perhaps quite alone when I entered, but almost instantly several side-doors opened, and half-a-dozen brothers, sons, secretaries, etc., were seated around the little office. I learn that he never sees any person alone, unless he knows perfectly the character of the visitor, and when strangers call on him his person is guarded from possible assassination by the apparently casual but evidently systematic appearance of his immediate friends. He greets the visitor with serene dignity but faultless courtesy, and converses freely and quite intelligently on all agreeable topics. He was evidently in no mood for a talk about the inside workings of Mormonism, and an inquiry as to the number of his wives and children, and their health, would doubtless have terminated the interview most abruptly. He is a well-preserved man of sixty-six years, of medium height, rather corpulent, with an abundant growth of light, auburn hair, and a heavy crop of sandy whiskers, excepting on his upper and lower lips. His eyes are a very light, dull blue, and wanting in expression, his nose sharp and prominent, his lips thick and firmly set, and the whole give him the appearance of a man of obstinate will and cold, calculating purpose. His head is of unusual shape. The face is quite broad just across the centre, and gradually narrows to the top of the forehead and point of the chin, while his neck is of uncommon thickness, and describes a semi-oval line from the base of the head to the top, tapering gradually to the crown, giving it a sugar-loaf finish. He is evidently a man of the keenest perception, of great self-reliance and will, of the subtlest cunning, and possesses a physical organization capable of the highest measure of endurance. In his manners and movements he is quite graceful, indicating considerable culture, but really the fruits of his varied experience and intercourse with all classes of men. No man could acquire any needed quality more readily than Brigham Young. He is eminent as a mimic, and often resorts to mimicking as his most powerful weapon in hurling his anathemas against the Gentiles or apostates in his sermons. In short, I would put him down, after meeting him in his office and leaving him in the pulpit, as a most scienced impostor, singularly able, versatile, unscrupulous, and as one who seeks to hide his revolting, beastly licentiousness by deliberate blasphemy.

I do not pretend to know the number of wives and children Brigham Young can boast. I believe that no two writers have estimated them alike, and I have found no Mormon, in the scores with whom I have conversed on the subject, who professed to know. It is conceded, however, that he has some fifteen or twenty who are members of his household, and probably a score of others who are simply sealed to him as spiritual wives, so as to share his high crown in the future world. Even the dead have been wedded to him by proxy, to satisfy the anxiety of deluded parents, who wished their departed daughters to wear starry robes around the prophet in heaven. Of his living wives, who are subject to his domestic laws, the first, who was his lawful wife before polygamy was thought of as part of the Mormon faith, now lives in a pleasant, spacious cottage by herself, some distance from the harem, that is peopled with the fairer and more tender acquisitions to his family circle. She is said to be a firm believer in the faith, and accepts her situation as a cross imposed upon her to enhance her reward hereafter. I saw her in the theatre, along with five junior wives, who in turn succeeded each other in the favor of the prophet, and gave way in time to younger and fresher charms. Of all the so-called Mrs. Youngs I have seen, the lawful wife seems much the most intelligent and refined. The last one, and of course for the present the favorite, had a private box in the theatre, sported gay ribbons and furbelows, and seemed to look down upon her faded predecessors with the contempt they deserved. She is a niece of the first wife, and defies even Brigham's boasted domestic government. She was tried in the harem, but her rebellious spirit threatened the subversion of all law and order there, and she is now quartered in a house of her own, beyond range of the others. I do not, of course, credit all the revolting scenes detailed as occurring in the extensive family of the Prophet, but it is well known that the last addition to the wives hectors her anointed fraction of a husband in the most irreverent style, and storms the holy inner circle of inspired power with profane speech and violent pugilistic gestures. Although each one after the first has usurped the place of another, not one has been discarded for a successor without the keenest sorrow, and often only after frenzied, but fruitless resistance.

Polygamy was not a part of the Mormon creed, as promulgated by Smith. On the contrary, he expressly denounced it, and his widow and sons have discarded the Salt Lake Mormons because of the adulterous practices committed in the name of the Church. Brigham Young is the founder of the polygamic feature of the faith of the Latter Day Saints. While I doubt not that lust had much to do with its adoption, yet, as a means of attaining despotic power, it has served an important purpose. Mr. Young has four brothers, all adhering to the Church in this city, and all with a plurality of wives. His sons imitate his example with filial fidelity; and his daughters are married only into harems of the more intelligent and influential members of the Church. By this system he is directly related to every family of importance in Zion, and his power is perpetuated. By thus binding the more intelligent to his cause by marriage ties, he is enabled to command the complete submission of the unlearned, by declaring polygamy to be the duty of the faithful, and promising the heart-broken wives that their crosses are but creating for them lighter crowns above.

I had much anxiety to see polygamy in the household, but have failed. Not only are strangers practically denied acquaintance with plural wives, but the subject is never a welcome one in conversation. I have talked with many Mormons who are polygamists, and in every instance when I asked respecting their wives, they responded as if I had introduced to them some painful and delicate scandal about their families. I found one who claimed, and I learn justly, to have two wives in one house, and all happy, but only one. In most instances each wife must have a separate house to hide herself from mutual humiliation and shame. To all who introduced the subject to me, I asked the question, "Did your first wife cheerfully consent to your marriage to another?" and in not a single instance could an affirmative answer be given. Mormon or Gentile, with one accord they revolt against it. They must cease to be women, and descend into the scale of brutes, or even lower still, before the wives of Salt Lake can voluntarily consent to such appalling degradation. One-third of the entire adult male population of Utah is now practising polygamy, and in Salt Lake City the proportion is larger. It hangs like a terrible pall upon the mothers, wives, and daughters of the Saints. Not only those who have been enfolded in its slimy embrace mourn from day to day their hard lot, but those who have thus far escaped its pollution know not how soon the spoiler may enter their firesides, and harrowing anxiety dims the lustre of their eyes and traces its shadows upon their faces.

Not only is licentiousness ever pleading the cause of polygamy, but the church demands it of all men who can afford more than one wife, and women are taught to consent to it on pain of eternal damnation. I heard four Mormon sermons on Sunday—two by fools and two by knaves. The one, for instance, who declared that he had seen Joseph Smith perfectly personated in Brigham Young, when he thrust Rigden out and assumed the Presidency himself, even to a broken front tooth, was simply a lunatic. In the course of his sermon he gave the particulars of This conversion. He prayed to the Lord that if He would appear in person to him he would believe, and the Lord appeared to him, and he thenceforth became a saint. He was followed by one of the shrewdest of the elders, who argued with some plausibility that the original Church of Christ had strayed and broken into descendent branches, and that it had been founded again by Smith and Young, and was separate from the world and united in its great work. In the afternoon we had an incoherent and senseless harangue from a cockney, but Brigham Young pulled him down by the coat-tail in a short time, and took the pulpit himself. His speech would read away in the East like the foolish ebullition of a conceited blackguard, but never were remarks more timely or better adapted to the people he addressed. He argued for twenty minutes that not one person in forty knew how to take care of himself in either temporal or spiritual matters; that all must have leaders experienced in temporal and inspired in religious affairs; that they must live submissively to those who are competent to lead them, or be cut off with the wicked. He complained of the selfishness of some of the saints. Said he:—"People I brought here from serfdom, who couldn't own a chicken before they came, and who were glad to take a spade from me to get a crust of bread, now have lands, and houses, and cattle, and greenbacks, and carriages; and they want to dictate to me; they want to sap the foundations of Zion; but I will not be dictated to. I am called of the Lord, and it is mine to teach and yours to obey. I say what I please; I put up this pulpit with the crimson covering, and paid for it myself, expressly to go into it and say what I please. I wlil take it away if I like, and stand on a table or chair, for the Lord's will can be declared in one way as well as another." And thus he rambled, but always with evident method. After pleading with unity, he told the young ladies of the Church that they had no capacity for taking care of themselves and their honor, and that the Church, with its ceremonies and covenants, was their only safety. He closed by demanding that Gentiles and apostates be shunned in all dealings, even although it costs more to purchase from a Saint. "You may answer," said he, "that it is none of my d—d business. Perhaps it is not, just now, but the time will soon come when it will be my business to testify respecting this people, and I pledge you that those who disobey this command shall *not* enter into the straight gate. I will not speak hard of you if you don't stop wasting your dollars with Gentiles and apostates, nor will I think hard of you, but I will say in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ' let the righteous be saved, and the wicked go their way to everlasting punishment." I saw poor infatuated Mormons shudder at this terrible anathema from what they supposed to be an inspired oracle of God, and the fear of his malediction is one of the strongest elements of cohesiveness with the deluded masses of his followers. In the foregoing quotations I have given his language almost literally, and preserved the sentiments faithfully, without the least embellishment.

Brigham Young is the supreme temporal as well as spiritual head of the Church, and he is no more responsible to his people in temporal than in spiritual matters. The Church property is all in his name in fee, the titles are received by him, and he accounts to no one, nor will he tolerate inquiry as to his expenditures. A prominent Mormon merchant here, whose tithes amounted to a very large sum of money, demanded a statement of the receipts and disbursements, and he was cut off from the saints here and from the saints in Heaven. When it is considered that all Mormons are required to give to the Church one-tenth of all they raise in kind, and one-tenth of all they make in any business, the magnitude of the fund intrusted to Young without question or check of any sort is startling. First of all, he supplies his harem and numerous progeny; then he builds at the tabernacle and temple; then mills, theatres, factories, etc., all in his own name; receives the proceeds ostensibly for the Church, and no one dares to question his judgment or demand a balance-sheet. His annual income now cannot be less than half a million dollars. The humble, deluded followers believe that it is wisely and faithfully expended; but do not the licentious leaders know better?

There are palpable signs of dissolution in the Mormon Church. The Josephites (the followers of Smith) pronounce polygamy a sin, and they claim to be the true Mormon Church, and entitled to the Church property. When Brigham was South this spring he had to cut off several hundred members for heresy because they adhered to Smith, and over 100 wagons of emigrants are now in the mountains on their way East to escape his fearful vengeance. The Merrisites are another class of dissenters, and have no fellowship with the Salt Lake Church. They denounce polygamy, and are constantly receiving acquisitions to their numbers. They have a strong settlement in Utah, at Soda Springs, under the very shadow of the Prophet. Every sermon I heard from the Mormons betrayed nervous fears as to division: some appealed, some unfolded the duty of submission, and Brigham thundered his fierce anathemas against the faithless. Gentile dealings and associations are forbidden, because Mormonism cannot bear contact with virtue and truth; nor can its crowning crime of polygamy bear contact even with vice. Virtue and vice are alike its foes, and equally fatal to its perpetuity. Thus is the Mormonism of Young beset by schisms, perilled by growing intercourse with Gentiles, and soon the Pacific Railroad will pour thousands of population into all the fruitful valleys of the West, and in but a few years the distinctiveness of this people must fade away. While the Government has been shamefully remiss in tolerating the habitual insolent defiance of one of its soundest laws, it seems that natural causes are fast converging to the overthrow of this foulest blot upon the American name. One Gentile family in a community of polygamists is better than a thousand sermons against this colossal crime. One happy, cheerful wife, confident of the undivided affection of her husband, is like an angel of light in the region of despair, and even the deepest-seated superstition gradually yields as they see the Gentile wife worship with her husband and household gods, read from their common Bible, plead the atonement of the same Saviour, and supplicate the same God. Secret discontent, positive dissatisfaction, or open rebellion, have their place around every fireside, and each year develops in bolder tones and more defiant actions the restless cancer that is preying upon the vitals of this monstrous vice. It must soon die. Its own enormity must give it the grave of a suicide, if no other great causes were tending to its destruction. But it is a blistering shame that, in this noontide of the nineteenth century, just laws forbidding this wholesale prostitution, practised in appalling mockery and blasphemy of all that is pure and holy, stand as dead letters upon our national statute-books. With the strong arm of the Government firmly maintaining virtue, order, and law—ever careful to encroach upon no rights of conscience or freedom of worship—this wrong would soon hide itself from the scorn of society, instead of its present boasted social supremacy, and linger out its full existence in shame. As an institution it would at once cease to have a habitation or a name, and this twin sister of human bondage, equally fruitful of treason and crime, would perish from the fair land of freedom and justice.

Gossip About Shakespeare.—Mr. John T. Burgess writes a note to the *Athenæum*, in which he states that Shakespeare's descent can be traced, through his mother's side, to Turchill, a Saxon Earl, of the time of William the Conqueror, and that the Arden family is probably descended from Alfred the Great. Mr. George Russell French has addressed a letter to the editors of the *Cambridge Shakespeare*, in which he states that in the preparation of his Genealogical Notices of the Shakespeare and Arden families, he has found the link which unites Shakespeare with the ancient family of Arden, of Warwickshire. That the relationship in question really existed, has long been conjectured; but it is now proven, or rather will be, when Mr. French shall have published the records he has discovered, which will be in the supplementary volumes of the *Cambridge Shakespeare*.

Birth and Death Rate of the World.—Statisticians have calculated that if the population of the world amounts to between 1,200,000,000 and 1,300,000,000 persons, the number of deaths in a year would be about 32,000,000. Assuming the correctness of this calculation, the deaths each day would be nearly 88,000, 3600 per hour, 60 per minute, and thus every second would carry into eternity one human life from one part of the world or another. But reproduction asserts its superior power, for, on calculating the probable annual births on the globe, the result shows that whereas 60 persons die per minute, 70 children are born, and thus the increase of the population is kept up.—*London Lancet.*

Old Men.—"Dod's Book of Dignities" notices the following extraordinary instances of longevity amongst the great men of the law:—Ex-Chancellor Brougham, 89 years; ex-Chancellor St. Leonards, 86 years; ex-Chancellor of Ireland Blackburn, 85; ex-Judge Lord Wensleydale, 85; ex-Chief Justice of Ireland Lefroy, 91; ex-Chief Baron Pollock, 84; Acting Judge of Admiralty Lushington, 85. Total age of seven persons, 604 years. This gives an average to each of more than eighty-six years and five months.

A Personal Paragraph.—A Paris paper relates that a few evenings since two gentlemen were slowly walking down the Boulevards, and remarked a poor little sleeping child at the corner of the Rue de la Paix and the Boulevard des Capucines. One of the young men softly approached the child, and, without awakening him, slipped a gold piece within the pocket of his tattered waistcoat. This charitable *flaneur* was the Crown Prince of Prussia.

Quick Lightning.—At the Royal Palace in Berlin forty thousand wax candles are instantaneously lighted by a single match. The wicks are previously connected by a thread spun from gun-cotton, on lighting one end of which all the candles are lighted simultaneously, and thus the whole of the seven hundred apartments are illuminated at once.

DRY GOODS.

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WHITE LINEN DUCK

Of the Extra Heavy Basket Quality, reduced to ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS PER YARD.

All grades and weights White Linen Duck.
All grades and weights Brown Linen Duck.
Linen Drills, good qualities, only 37 cents up.
Fancy Drills, good qualities, only 45 cents up.
Coating and Blouse Linens from 25 cents up.

BLACK HERNANI OR IRON BERAGE.

A fresh lot good quality, at the lowest old gold price of 65 cents.

Also, the two yards wide, in large mesh, at reduced prices.
40 cent Lupin's Black Tamartines.
8-4 White Tamartine, Lupin's make.
57 cent Black Ground Figured English Grenadine.
87 cent White Ground English Grenadine.
25 cent Plaid Grenadines, extra cheap.

COLORED ALPACAS AND GOAT'S HAIR, FOR SUITS.

A fair assortment still on hand of good colorings, and at moderate prices. [1 2 stuth4p

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NORTH NINTH STREET,
ABOVE RACE,

Have just received—
Large lot of Hamburg Edgings and Insertings.
Fine Lace Hdkfs., from auction, bargain.
Fine quality Shirred Muslins, 60, 75, 85c., $1 and $1·18.
Plaid Nainsook Muslins, 25, 31, 37½, 45, 50, and 60c.
Soft Finish Jaconets and Cambrics.
Nainsook Muslins, Swiss Mulls, etc. etc.
White Piques, 50c.
Shirting Linens, 50, 56, 60, 65, 75, 85 cents, etc.
Linen Shirt Fronts, 30, 37½, 45, 50, 62½ cents.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Hdkfs., cheap.
Gents' Summer Undershirts, 75c.
Linen Fans below Importers' prices.
Table Linens, 45, 50, 65, and 75 cents.
Linen Napkins, Towels Doylies, etc.
Linen Drills for Pants, 37½, 45, and 50c.
Plain Linens, 25 cents.
Fine quality Bley Linens, 37½, 40, 45, and 50 cents

DOMESTICS DOMESTICS!

Bleached Muslins, 12½, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20c., etc.
Pillow Case and Sheeting Muslins.
Unbleached Muslins, 12½, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20c., etc.
Cotton and Wool Shaker Flannel, 25 cents.
Domet Flannels, 25, 31, and 37½ cents.
Grey Twilled Flannel for Bathing Robes.
Black and White Balmorals, $1.
Best Hoop Skirt in the city, $1·25.

FARIES & WARNER,
NO. 229 NORTH NINTH STREET,
2 29¼] ABOVE RACE.

COOPER'S,
S. E. Cor. NINTH and ARCH Streets.

A GENERAL REDUCTION IN PRICES.

Linens for Ladies', Gents', and Boys' Wear, Linen Drills, White and Colored Bosom Linens, and Shirting Linens.
Muslins, Bleached and Unbleached, 10c. per yard and up.
White Goods in every variety and price;
Quilts in every variety.
Calicoes, 10, 12½, 15, and 18c.; best qualities.
We now have a complete stock of Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery at competition prices.
Our stock of Shirt Fronts better than ever; every style and pattern, and every price; guaranteed all Linen, and warranted to give satisfaction.
Cheap lot Table Linens, 6-4, 45c.; bargains. Bleached, 8-4, 65c. per yard.
Madame Foy's Corset and Skirt Supporters; every lady should have one.
Lawns closing out at 20c. per yard.

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No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

GIRARD ROW.

TO THE LADIES.

LINEN CAMBRICS,

PRINTED FOR DRESSES,
WHITE FOR BODIES.

These goods are essential for SUMMER WEAR, and we are now selling the balance of our Importation at a GREAT SACRIFICE.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,
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No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FANCY DRY GOODS

GEORGE FRYER,
No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,

Informs his customers that he is selling his entire Stock of [4 18 3m

SILKS, SHAWLS, AND DRESS GOODS

Regardless of cost, to close them out by July 1.

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!

BLACK SILKS,
GREY DO.
PURPLE DO.
WHITE DO.
GRIS PELE DO.
STRIPED DO,

And many other RICH SHADES, all of SUPERIOR QUALITIES AND BEST MAKES, are offered at a LOW FIGURE, at

MAD'LLE KEOGH'S,
4 11 thstu3m] NO. 904 WALNUT STREET

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS, AND WINDOW SHADES.—Great Bargains from Auction.—V. E. ARCHAMBAULT, N. E. corner of ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets, will open this morning 1000 yards extra quality double imperial White Canton Matting, slightly stained, will be sold at 37½, worth 75c.; Red Check Matting, 25, 37, and 50c.; Ingrain Carpets, all wool, at 62, 75, 87c, $1, $1·25, $1·37, and $1·50; Ingrain Carpets, wool filling 40, 45, 50, and 62c.; Three-ply Carpets, $1·20; English Tapestry Brussels Carpets, $1·62 and $1·75; Hemp Carpets, 31 to 62c.; Oil Cloths, 50c.; Entry and Stair Carpets, 20 to 87c.; Window Shades, $1 to $3; Plain Shading, 37 and 50c.; Table Linens, 62c. to $1·50; Towels, 12 to 25c.; Flannel for Bathing Robes, 31c.; Muslins, 10 to 25c.; Calicoes, 10 to 18c.; Lawns, 25c. Wholesale and Retail Store, N. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets. 2 19 6m

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JAMES M'MULLAN,
SUCCESSOR TO
J. V. COWELL & SON,

HAS IN STOCK AND RECEIVING DAILY A LARGE SUPPLY OF

HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS.

The facilities he has for supplying his customers with the BEST GOODS at the LOWEST RATE are unsurpassed.

He has now a full line of LINEN SHEETINGS, at reduced prices. Also,
PILLOW-CASE LINENS.
TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS.
TABLE DAMASK by the yard.
TOWELS AND TOWELLING by the yard.
MARSEILLES, LANCASTER, HONEYCOMB and ALLENDALE QUILTS.
FLANNELS, greatly reduced in price.
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TOILANET by the yard.
WHITE GOODS SELLING OFF CHEAP.
RICHARDSON'S LINENS always a specialty.

All goods warranted to be what they are sold for, at the [4 20 smth3m
S. W. COR. SEVENTH AND CHESNUT.

608. REMOVAL. 608.

E. S. JAFFRAY & CO.

Beg to inform their friends and the public that they have removed their place of business from No. 322 to

NO. 608 CHESNUT STREET,
UP STAIRS.

Having greater facilities, and more room for doing business, their stock will be considerably increased in the various departments.

Represented by S. STORY. 7 6 1m

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

SPRING AND SUMMER

FASHIONS

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BONNETS
HATS,
FLOWERS,
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BRIDAL WREATHS,
LACES,
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NOW OPEN.

THE ABOVE SPLENDID STOCK

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MILLINERY GOODS,

AT THE ESTABLISHMENT OF

MAD'LLE KEOGH,

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WHOSE ELEGANT SHOW ROOMS have already been visited by numerous purchasers: and she respectfully announces that she is constantly receiving NEW STYLES, and selling always at LOW PRICES.

MOURNING MILLINERY

RECEIVES AT HER ESTABLISHMENT MOST SPECIAL ATTENTION, AND THEREFORE SHE OFFERS THE BEST STOCK OF

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MOURNING MILLINERY.
ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
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AT NO. 904 WALNUT STREET.
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MRS. R. DILLON,
NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET,

Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY.
Ladies', Misses', and Children's Straw and Fancy Bonnets and Hats of the latest styles.
Also, Silks, Velvets, Ribbons, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. 7 18¾

GAS STOVES FOR COOKING AND HEATING.
BY GAS AND AIR COMBINED.

THE JAR

The Best, the Cheapest, the Surest, the most Reliable, the most easily cleaned, the self-sealing, self-testing, Flexible Cap CARLISLE JAR.

THE REPEATING LIGHT,
PRICE, 75 CENTS.

PATENT ICE CREAM FREEZERS

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STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLing at Queenstown.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails. RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, FIRST CLASS, [illegible] GOLD.

CITY OF LONDON	Saturday, July 13
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CITY OF PARIS	Saturday, July 20
EDINBURGH	Wednesday, July 24
CITY OF ANTWERP	Saturday, July 27

And each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin	$110	Steerage	$30
To London	115	To London	35
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Passage by the Wednesday Steamers—First Cabin, $110; Steerage, $30. Payable in U. S. Currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's office,
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
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PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
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PHILADELPHIA RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE. THROUGH AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
THROUGH RECEIPTS TO NEWBERN.

Also, all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Norfolk, Petersburg, South-Side Railroad, and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

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Freight received daily.

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THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE, FOR NEW ORLEANS, LA.
STAR OF THE UNION, 1076 tons, Capt. T. N. Cooksey
JUNIATA, 1215 tons, Captain P. F. Hoxie,
TIOGA, 1075 tons, Captain J. F. Morse.

Will leave this port every two weeks alternately, touching at Havana returning, for freight and passengers.

The TIOGA will leave for New Orleans on ——, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier No. 18 (second wharf below Spruce street).

The STAR OF THE UNION will leave New Orleans for this port July 20.

Through bills of lading signed for freight to Mobile Galveston, Natchez, Vicksburg, Memphis, Nashville Cairo, St. Louis, Louisville, and Cincinnati.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
4 1¾] No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.
Agents at New Orleans, Creevy, Nickerson & Co.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINE FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
TONAWANDA, 850 tons, Captain Wm. Jennings.
WYOMING, 850 tons, Captain Jacob Teal.

The steamship WYOMING will leave for the above port on Saturday, July 13, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Arch street wharf.

Through passage tickets sold and freight taken for all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.
Agents at Savannah, Hunter & Gammell. [4 1¾

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The steamship PIONEER, 812 tons, Captain J. Bennett, will leave for the above port on Wednesday, July 10, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier 18 (second wharf below Spruce street).

Bills of lading signed at through and reduced rates to all principal points in North Carolina.

Agents at Wilmington, Worth & Daniel.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
4 1¾ No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

HAVANA STEAMERS.
SEMI-MONTHLY LINE,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

The Steamships

HENDRICK HUDSON	CAPTAIN HOWES
STARS AND STRIPES	CAPTAIN HOLMES

These Steamers will leave this port for Havana every other Tuesday at 8 A. M.

The Steamship STARS AND STRIPES (Holmes, Master), will sail for Havana on TUESDAY MORNING, July 16, at 8 o'clock.

Passage to Havana, $50 currency.

No freight received after Saturday.

For Freight or Passage apply to
THOMAS WATTSON & SONS,
5 18 No. 140 N. DELAWARE Avenue

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

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No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
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OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.—DAILY LINE FOR BALTIMORE, via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

Philadelphia and Baltimore Union Steamboat Company, daily at 2 o'clock P. M.

The Steamers of this line are now plying regularly between this port and Baltimore, leaving the second wharf below Arch street daily at 2 o'clock P. M. (Sundays excepted).

Carying all description of Freight as low as any other line.

Freight handled with great care, delivered promptly, and forwarded to all points beyond the terminus free of commission.

Particular attention paid to the transportation of all description of Merchandise, Horses, Carriages, etc. etc.

For further information, apply to
JOHN D. RUOFF, Agent,
5 16¾ No. 18 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAware and Raritan Canal.

Express Steamboat Company Steam Propellers leave Daily from first wharf below Market street. Through in twenty-four hours. Goods forwarded to all points, North, East and West, free of commission.

Freights received at the lowest rates.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 14 South Wharves.
JAMES HAND. Agent.
No. 104 Wall street, New York. 1 tf

FOR NEW YORK.—SWIFTSURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to

WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1¾ No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on reasonable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1¾ DELAWARE Avenue, above Laurel street.

PROPOSALS FOR BEEF.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 11, 1867.

Sealed Proposals in duplicate will be received by the undersigned at No. 1103 GIRARD Street, Third Floor, or directed in Post Office Box 1338, in this city, until 10 A. M., July 18, 1867, for furnishing the United States troops, employes, etc., at Fort Delaware, Del., with

FRESH BEEF

of a good marketable quality, in equal proportion of fore and hind quarters, excluding necks, shanks, and kidney tallow. Also,

CORNED BEEF

of the best quality and the usual corning pieces. The said Beef to be delivered free of cost to the troops, etc., at Fort Delaware, Del., in such quantities and at such times as may be required by the commanding officer at Fort Delaware, and to continue in force four (4) months, commencing on the 1st day of August, 1867, or such less time as the Commissary-General shall direct, and subject to his approval.

Bidders will make separate proposals for each article, and in separate letters, and, upon acceptance of their bids, will give such security as may be required for the faithful performance of their agreement.

Bids must be endorsed "Proposals for Beef, etc."

C. L. KILBURN,
7 10 6t Brevet Brig.-General, A. C. G. S.

JEAN INGELOW'S NEW VOLUME.

The London *Athenæum*, of June 22, gives a very flattering review of Miss Ingelow's new volume of poems. Alluding to "A Story of Doom," it says:—"In the poem which gives a title to the present volume, Miss Ingelow has evinced qualities not more genuine, perhaps, than those which she was known to possess, but certainly of a higher kind;" and concludes a general criticism upon the volume by saying:—"We must break off abruptly, and content ourselves with a mere allusion to the lyrical sweetness, the tenderness of sentiment, and the brilliancy of description which are to be found in many of the poems before us. We repeat, on the whole, Miss Ingelow's second volume more than fulfils the promise of her first. She now exhibits in her work, as a rule, that decided individuality which was before apparent in her best efforts; and she still combines with her gifts of imagination and pathos a sweetness of moral influence all the more to be prized because it seldom takes the shape of direct homily." The London *Athenæum* was the very first journal to recognize the genius of Jean Ingelow; it now no less emphatically recognizes the decided advance of her genius as manifested in her new volume. The following is a poem from the new volume:—

LOVE AT FIRST SIGHT.

The racing river leaped and sang
  Full blithely in the perfect weather,
All round the mountain echoes rang,
  For blue and green were glad together.

This rained out light from every part,
  And that with songs of joy was thrilling;
But, in the hollow of my heart,
  There ached a place that wanted filling.

Before the road and river meet,
  And stepping stones are wet and glisten,
I heard a sound of laughter sweet,
  And paused to like it, and to listen.

I heard the chanting waters flow,
  The cushat's note, the bee's low humming,
Then turned the hedge, and did not know—
  How could I?—that my time was coming.

A girl upon the highest stone,
  Half doubtful of the deed, was standing;
So far the shallow flood had flown
  Beyond the 'customed leap of landing.

She knew not any need of me,
  Yet she waited all unweeting;
We thought not I had crossed the sea,
  And half the sphere to give her meeting.

I waded out, her eyes I met,
  I wished the moments had been hours;
I took her in my arms and set
  Her dainty feet among the flowers.

Her fellow-maids, in copse and lane,
  Ah! still methinks I hear them calling;
The wind's soft whisper in the plain,
  The cushat's coo, the w er's falling.

But now it is a year ago,
  But now possession crowns endeavor;
I took her in my heart, to grow
  And fill the hollow place forever.

—*In Press by Roberts Brothers, o Boston.*

The Commerce of Egypt.

The British Consul at Alexandria, Egypt, makes some interesting statements in relation to the commerce of that port and the condition of the country. In 1865 4263 vessels entered the port of Alexandria, and in the ten years from 1856 to 1865 26,914 vessels arrived, giving an average of 2691 per year. In 1866 3703 vessels were entered. British vessels in 1866 maintained their proportion of the carrying trade to Alexandria. This has always been much larger than that of any other nation; and although the number of Turkish and Egyptian ships considerably exceeds the British, the tonnage of the latter is much greater, amounting to nearly half the tonnage arriving from all nations.

The development of the railways, and the introduction of steam power for irrigation and cotton gins and pressure, have added largely to the coal required for the country; and the wealth of the people consequent on the profits derived from the cultivation of cotton has largely contributed to the general use of British manufactured goods among the rural population. Railways and canals are being pushed forward with much vigor. In addition to the main lines from Alexandria to Cairo and Suez, various branches have been made to the interior to the large towns of Zagazig, Mehallat-et-Kebir, Mansurah, and very shortly the latter line will be completed northward to Damietta. A new line is also making to Suez. It will leave the main line at Benba, 30 miles from Cairo, will pass through Balbies and Zagazig, and follow the fresh water line to Suez. The Viceroy is also constructing a line southward from Cairo. It is finished as far as Benisoner, 70 miles, and will shortly be opened to Minieh, 120 miles. It is said to be the intention of the Viceroy to carry it to Keben, near Thebes, whence to Cossier, a port on the Red Sea, it is 90 miles. To extend the line eventually to the ancient Berenin, and make it a port for mail steamers, is also said to be a plan of the Viceroy's. The telegraph is in operation to all the towns and almost every village of importance in Lower Egypt.

Charles Dickens Sees a Vision.

Mr. Dickens relates in *All the Year Round* the story of a strange coincidence, having almost a supernatural character, which recently occurred to himself. It is contained in a note which he appends to an article by a contributor, who advances some new theories with regard to spectral appearances, and tells the famous stories of Lord Lyttleton (with some additions not hitherto published), and of Lord Tyrone and Lady Beresford. Remarking on the latter, Mr. Dickens thinks that natural explanations are sufficient; and, in illustration of "the broad margin of allowance that must always be left for coincidence in these cases," tells the following singular story:—"We dreamed that we were in a large assembly, and saw a lady in a bright red wrapper, whom we thought we knew. Her back being towards us, we touched her. On looking round, she disclosed a face that was unknown to us, and, on our apologizing, said, pleasantly, 'I am Miss N——,' mentioning a name, not the name of any friend or acquaintance we had, although a well-known name. The dream was unusually vivid, and we awoke. On the very next evening we recognized (with a strange feeling), coming in at the open door of our room, the lady of the dream, in the bright red wrapper. More extraordinary still, the lady was presented by the friend who accompanied her, as Miss N——, the name in the dream. No circumstance, near or remote, that we could ever trace, in the least accounted for this. The lady came on the real, commonplace visit, in pursuance of an appointment quite unexpectedly made with the lady who introduced her, only on the night of the dream. From the latter we had no previous knowledge of her name, nor of her existence."

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & CO.,

NOS. 112 AND 114 S. THIRD ST., PHILA.

Dealers in all Government Securities.

OLD 5-20s WANTED

IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.

A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. [6 24 3m

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE

TO THE HOLDERS

OF THE

LOAN OF THE COMMONWEALTH

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

DUE AFTER JULY 1, 1856, AND BEFORE JULY 2, 1860.

Holders of the following LOANS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA are requested to present them for payment (Principal and Interest) at

The Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia.

Loan of March 30, 1830, due March 4, 1858.
" February 16, 1833, due July 1, 1858.
" March 27, 1833, due July 1, 1858.
" January 26, 1839, due July 1, 1859.
" June 7, 1839, due August 1, 1859.
" March 30, 1832, due July 1, 1860.
" April 5, 1832, due July 1, 1860.

Also, all BANK CHARTER LOANS due prior to July 2, 1860.

All of the above LOANS will cease to draw interest after August 15, 1867.

JOHN W. GEARY,
GOVERNOR.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
AUDITOR-GENERAL.
WILLIAM H. KEMBLE,
6 15 stuth t8 15 STATE TREASURER.

HARRISBURG, JUNE 29, 1867.

TO THE HOLDERS

OF THE

LOANS

OF THE

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

DUE JULY 1, 1868.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND WILL RECEIVE PROPOSALS UNTIL SEPTEMBER 3, 1867, FOR THE REDEMPTION OF

ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS

OF THE

Loans of this Commonwealth

DUE JULY 1, 1868.

Holders will address their proposals to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and endorsed "PROPOSALS FOR THE REDEMPTION OF LOANS OF 1868."

FRANCIS JORDAN,
SECRETARY OF STATE.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
AUDITOR-GENERAL.
WILLIAM H. KEMBLE,
7 2 tuthst9 3 STATE TREASURER.

7 3-10s,

ALL SERIES,

CONVERTED INTO

Five-Twenties of 1865,

JANUARY AND JULY,

WITHOUT CHARGE.

BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

10 12 rp **NO. 40 S. THIRD STREET.**

SEVENTH NATIONAL BANK

OF PHILADELPHIA,

NORTHWEST CORNER OF FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS.

GEORGE W. HILL, PRESIDENT,

E. B. HALL, CASHIER,

OFFERS EVERY ADVANTAGE TO DEPOSITORS

Bankers', Merchants', and Manufacturers' Accounts solicited 4 18 thstu3m

NEW STATE LOAN.

THE NEW SIX PER CENT

STATE LOAN,

Free from all State, County, and Municipal Taxation,

Will be urnished in sums to suit, on application to either of the undersigned:—

JAY COOKE & CO.,
DREXEL & CO.,
66 lmrp] **E. W. CLARKE & CO.**

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE PURCHASED THE

NEW SIX PER CENT.

REGISTERED LOAN

OF THE

LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY,

DUE IN 1897.

INTEREST PAYABLE QUARTERLY, FREE OF UNITED STATES AND STATE TAXES,

AND OFFER IT FOR SALE AT THE LOW PRICE OF

NINETY-TWO,

AND ACCRUED INTEREST FROM MAY

This LOAN is secured by a first mortgage on Company's Railroad, constructed and to be structed, extending from the southern boundary of the borough of Mauch Chunk to the Delaware River at Easton, including their bridge across the said river now in process of construction, together with all the Company's rights, liberties, and franchises appertaining to the said Railroad and Bridge.

Copies of the mortgage may be had on application at the office of the Company, or o either of the undersigned.

DREXEL & CO.
E. W. CLARK & CO.
JAY COOKE & CO. [6 11tf
W. H. NEWBOLD, SON & AERTSEN.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,

809 and 811 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL.....................................$1,000,000

DIRECTORS.

Joseph T. Bailey,
Nathan Hilles,
Benj. Rowland, Jr.,
Samuel A. Bispham,
Edward B. Orne,

William Ervien,
Osgood Welsh,
Frederick A. Hoyt,
Wm. H. Rhawn.

WM. H. RHAWN, President,
Late Cashier of the Central National Bank
JOS. P. MUMFORD Cashier,
5 1 *Late of the Philadelphia National Bank*

U. S. SECURITIES

A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 16 S THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA. | **NO. 3 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK**

ORDERS FOR STOCKS AND GOLD EXECUTED IN PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK 1 1

7 3'10s—SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES

CONVERTED WITHOUT CHARGE INTO THE NEW

5-20s.

BONDS DELIVERED AT ONCE.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED at highest market rates.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
3 2 **NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET.**

7 3-10s EXCHANGED FOR

5-20s

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

6 21 20t **NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD ST.**

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cord Twines, Etc.

No. 23 North WATER Street, and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F CLOTHIER. 2 14

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets
Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
on vessels, cargo, and freight, to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
on goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage, to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
on merchandise generally.
On stores, Dwelling Houses, etc

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY,
November 1 1866.

$100,000	United States 5 Per Cent Loan, 1871	$114,000·00
120,000	United States 6 Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,500·00
200,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	211,500·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia 6 Per Cent. Loan (exempts)	126,562·50
54,000	State of Pennsylvania 6 Per Cent. Loan	54,700·00
66,000	State of Pennsylvania 5 Per Cent. Loan	44,620·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	50,750·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,500·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 2d Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,250·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantees)	20,750·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	40·00
15,000	300 Shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000·00
7,150	143 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,258·25
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,950·00
*20,000	80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	20,000·00
195,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, 1st Liens on City Property	195,900·00
$1,045,050 par.	Market value.	$1,070,280·75
	Cost, $1,030,552·05.	
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	27,637·20
	Balance due at agencies.—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued interest, and other debts due to the Company	38,923·90
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5173. Estimated value	2,930·00
	Cash in Bank $811,102·26	
	Cash in Drawer 447·14	41,540·00
		$1,407,321·56

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

Thomas C. Hand,
John C. Davis,
Edmund A. Souder,
Theophilus Paulding,
John R. Penrose,
James Traquair,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
James C. Hand,
William C. Ludwig,
Joseph H. Seal,
George G. Leiper,
Hugh Craig,
John D. Taylor,
Jacob Riegel,

Samuel E. Stokes,
Henry Sloan,
William G. Boulton,
Edward Darlington,
H. Jones Brooke,
Edward Lafourcade,
Jacob P. Jones,
James B. McFarland,
Joshua P. Eyre,
Spencer McIlvaine,
J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
A. B. Berger, "
D. T. Morgan, "
George W. Bernardou,

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 8

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE:

NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREE

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 18
$2,553,146·13.

Capital	$400,000·0
Accrued Surplus	946,712·9
Premiums	1,206,432·15

UNSETTLED CLAIMS.	INCOME FOR 1866
$27,431·18	$325,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,
Tobias Wagner,
Samuel Grant
George W. Richards
Isaac Lea,

George Fales,
Alfred Fitler,
Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
Peter McCall,
Thomas Sparks.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. [31 -1128

TAKE A LIFE POLICY

IN THE

BROOKLYN

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW YORK.

OFFICE:

N. E. Cor. SEVENTH and CHESNUT.

E. B. COLTON,

2 28 **GENERAL AGENT.**

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 111 South FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH 22d, 1865.
CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10 or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.

Annuities granted on favorable terms.

Term Policies, Children's Endowments.

This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its policy holders.

Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.

Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,
RICHARD WOOD,
RICHARD CADBURY,

HENRY HAINES,
T. WISTAR BROWN,
W. C. LONGSTRETH,
WILLIAM HACKER,

CHARLES F. COFFIN.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President. ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
WM. C. LONGSTRETH, Vice President.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner. J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.
7 27

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,
Alexander Benson,
Isaac Hazlehurst,
Thomas Robbins,

John Devereux,
Thomas Smith,
Henry Lewis,
J. Gillingham Fell,

Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE for liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,
M. B. Mahony,
John T. Lewis,
William S. Grant,
Robert W. Leaming,
D. Clark Wharton,
Samuel Wilcox,

Lawrence Lewis, Jr.
David Lewis,
Benjamin Etting,
Thomas H. Powers,
A. R. McHenry,
Edmund Castillon,
Louis C. Norris.

JOHN WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX Secretary.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF

NORTH AMERICA.

OFFICE, No. 232 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA

INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL, $500,000.

ASSETS, JANUARY 8, 1867, $1,763,267·33.

INSURES MARINE, INLAND TRANSPORTATION AND FIRE RISKS.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,
Samuel W. Jones,
John A. Brown,
Charles Taylor,
Ambrose White,
Richard D. Wood,
William Welsh,
S. Morris Wain,
John Mason,

George L. Harrison,
Francis R. Cope,
Edward H. Trotter,
Edward S. Clarke,
William Cummings,
T. Charlton Henry,
Alfred D. Jessup,
John P. White,
Louis C. Madeira.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 29

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

GOLD'S IMPROVED

PATENT LOW STEAM

AND

HOT WATER APPARATUS,

FOR WARMING AND VENTILATING WITH PURE EXTERNAL AIR.

Also, the approved Cooking Apparatus,

THE AMERICAN KITCHENER,

On the European plan of heavy castings, durability and neatness of construction. Suitable for Hotels, Public Institutions, and the better class of Private Residences.

Also, Agents for the sale of

SPEAKMAN'S PATENT SAFETY VALVE,

Which should be connected with every water back and boiler, and GRIFFITH'S

PATENT ARCHIMEDEAN VENTILATOR.

UNION STEAM AND WATER HEATING COMPANY.

JAMES P. WOOD & CO.,

NO. 41 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.

B. M. FELTWELL, Superintendent [4 26 3m

BOILER EXPLOSIONS

GUARDED AGAINST BY USING

SHAW & JUSTICE'S

MERCURY COLUMN GUAGES AND LOW WATER SIGNALS,

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

6 14 lm] **PHILIP S. JUSTICE,**

NO. 14 NORTH FIFTH ST., PHILA.

Shops—SEVENTEENTH and COATES Streets.

STEAM BOILER EXPLOSIONS

CAN BE PREVENTED BY USING

ASHCROFT'S

LOW WATER DETECTOR

PRICE $50, APPLIED.

AUG. S. BATTLES,

SOLE AGENT FOR PENNSYLVANIA,

67tf **NO. 24 NORTH SIXTH STREET**

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 21 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHAN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK
JOHN E. COPE.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,

manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.

Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.

Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 30

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS, including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.

We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.

1 1 ALFRED JENKS & SON,

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT

DEEP SAND-JOINT

HOT-AIR FURNACE.

RANGES OF ALL SIZES.

Also, Phliegar's New Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus. For sale by

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 10 No. 1132 MARKET Street.

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER; OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for Families, Hotels, or Public Institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers. SHARPE & THOMSON,
5 27 stuth6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

JOHN CRUMP,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

SHOPS: NO. 213 LODGE STREET, AND NO. 1733 CHESNUT STREET,

5 2 PHILADELPHIA

GEORGE PLOWMAN,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

No. 232 CARTER STREET,

And No. 141 DOCK Street.

Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to. 1 1

AUCTION SALES.

PHILIP FORD, Auctioneer.
McCLELLAND & CO.,
(Successors to Philip Ford & Co.)
AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS
Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

AT PRIVATE SALE.
25 cases fine palm fans, round handles. 7 5

BY THOMAS BIRCH & SON, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street, above Eleventh Street.

SILVER-PLATED WARE AND TABLE CUTLERY CARD.—We have now on hand and offer at private sale during this week, a general assortment of first class Sheffield plated ware and superior ivory handle table cutlery. [7 9 4t

Sale at No. 1110 Chesnut street.
SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTES, CARPETS, MIRRORS, BILLIARD TABLE, PLATED WARE, RUSTIC FURNITURE, ETC
On Friday Morning.

At 9 o'clock, at the Auction Store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold a large assortment of superior parlor, chamber, and dining-room furniture, piano-fortes, carpets mirrors, etc.

MARBLE GARDEN FOUNTAIN.
Also, one marble garden fountain.
BILLIARD TABLE—One billiard table.

FINE ITALIAN WINES.
By order of Executors,
On Friday Morning.

At 10 o'clock, at the Auction Store, will be sold—
35 cases fine Italian wines, of the following brands:—Barbera, Nebiolo, Grignolino, Moscato, Bianco, and Charlette.

Also, Topaz Sherry, Crown Port, Hennessey Brandy old Whisky, etc., in demijohns.

50 cases fine imported claret.

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS.
On Friday Morning.

At 1 o'clock, at the Auction Store, will be sold—One Jamin view and portrait lens and box, with dry and wet holders; one stock view box; one stereoscopic box; one six-inch globe lens; pair of three-inch globe lens; dark tent, and other apparatus. [7 10 2t

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.

Sale at S. W. corner Sixteenth and Brown streets.
VERY SUPERIOR FURNITURE, BEDS AND BEDDING, FINE CHINA AND GLASSWARE, HANDSOME BRUSSELS AND OTHER CARPETS, ENGRAVINGS, ETC.
On Friday morning,
July 12, at 10 o'clock, at No. 728 North Sixteenth street, corner of Brown street, by catalogue, the entire superior parlor, chamber, and dining room furniture. [7 9 2t

SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS, AUCTIONEERS,
No. 127 S. FOURTH Street,

Sales of Real Estate, Stocks, Loans, etc., at Philadelphia Exchange, every Friday at 12 o'clock, noon.

Our sales are advertised in all the daily and several of the weekly newspapers, by separate handbills of each property, and by pamphlet catalogues, one thousand of which will be issued on Wednesday preceding each sale.

REAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE SALE.

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, AUCTIONEERS
No. 508 WALNUT Street

Hold Regular Sales of
REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE,
Handbills of each property issued separately.
1000 catalogues published and circulated, containing full descriptions of property to be sold, as also, a partial list of property contained in our Real Estate Register, and offered at private sale.
Sales advertised daily in all the daily newspapers

PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS,
No. 240 MARKET STREET.

LUMBER.

1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
WHITE PINE, PANEL PATTERN PLANK.
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND.

1867.—BUILDING! BUILDING!
BUILDING!
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
WHITE PINE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
SPRUCE FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.
PLASTERING LATH.

1867.—CEDAR AND CYPRESS SHINGLES.
LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
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CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL.

Fiftieth Semi-Annual Commencement.

The Exercises This Morning at the Academy of Music.

Orations by the Members of the Graduating Class.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

The Semi-annual Commencement of the Central High School was the occasion of drawing a large audience at the Academy of Music this morning. The exercises commenced at 10 o'clock, but some time before 9, at which hour the doors were opened, the sidewalk in front of the Academy was crowded with people who were anxious to secure the first choice of seats.

At the appointed time the ceremonies commenced, the following being the

Order of Exercises.

MUSIC BY THE GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.
Prayer—By the Rev. James M. Crowell, D. D.
MUSIC.
Masters' Address—By Joseph Mason, Esq., of the Class of July, 1862.
MUSIC.
Salutatory Address (Second Honor—By John J. Foulkrod.
MUSIC.
"Eloquence" (Fourth Honor)—By George W. Hunt.
MUSIC.
"Our Country"—By John H. W. Chestnut.
MUSIC.
"The Study of History"—By John D. S. Levis.
MUSIC.
"Christianity Essential to Civilization—By Edwin M. Hunt.
MUSIC.
"The Dignity of Labor"—by William Hilt.
MUSIC.
Honorary Address ("Leonardo da Vinci")—By Reid T. Stewart.
MUSIC.
Awarding of Testimonials and conferring of Degrees.
MUSIC.
Valedictory Address—By William Newton Meeks.
MUSIC.

After the preliminary exercises, according to the above programme, the orations were delivered substantially as follows:—

Master's Oration, by Joseph Mason, Esq.

I welcome you, Ladies and Gentlemen, to the Fiftieth Semi-annual Commencement of our High School. For your favoring presence and benignant smiles, in the name of my *Alma Mater* I thank you. As occasions of this kind follow each other in swift succession, we are apt to think their importance but momentary, yet there is in them a significance, a deep significance, which the thinking mind will not fail to discern and appreciate. The very word by which we designate our assembling is intended to convey a fruitful meaning. At first sight it would seem inappropriate to call the *ending* of school days a commencement. Not so. He who has just left the academic halls is but beginning a journey. His life hitherto has been an incipient, preparatory state. He has been the soldier in the barracks, in the drill-master's province. His day of graduation is the bugle note which calls him to actual warfare. Life's journey, life's battle, begins then. So to-day, for the young gentlemen who are about to bid farewell to their Professors, is truly commencement day in one of its grandest senses.

In this age of great results we are very prone to underestimate the importance of beginnings. There is, in fact, a common proverb which, by the antithesis of its idea, would seem to covertly countenance such a tendency. We say "All's well that *ends* well." But that I take it, is rather a consolatory maxim, to be used in speaking of projects or enterprises which have in some measure been unsuccessful, nay, perhaps disastrous.

The storm-worn ship, after passing through yawning gulfs, and the "dread sweep of the down streaming seas," tottering and reeling, some day makes its way to its haven, creaking in every timber, the victim of the cruel fury of relentless billows, but safe at last. We say of its journey, "All's well that ends well." Such a sight has something of serene nobleness in it. But let us look at another picture. A sunny day, gleaming waves, a trim and gallant bark, with pennants and streamers flying to the breeze, and music making glad the hour, is just leaving port, is cleaving the water in silver fringes from its prow. Is not that sight more enchanting than the former? While for the old veteran of the seas, there goes up a shout of thanksgiving for its journey at last safely ended, is not the new-born ship, first sailing forth to brave the dangers of the deep, that which will kindle the highest fervor of enthusiasm, in which the heart will instinctively take the most delight, and in whose future career it will feel the deepest interest?

Things are great not only for what they are, but chiefly for what they promise. The bud, the germ, in which lies folded the untold possibilities of future growth and fruition, will ever be that upon which mankind will look and wonder. To-day, then, is one of gracious promise. To it, boyhood's gaze has been peering through the dim mists of the years. He who begins life, actual life, now is about to engage in the battle where the fight is thickest. Victories won now are tremendous victories. Old wrongs, foul, giant wrongs, have just been slain, and from conquering the hosts of the right and the true are going on to conquest. This age, this country, this particular period of our country's history, is sublime. To live now is to live in the most glorious time of the republic. The work of the present is the work which requires the highest culture and the noblest life. It is fitting then, eminently fitting, that we should assemble, and with glad acclaim, hail those who are about setting forth on this journey of active life.

But while indulging in words of congratulation, I must not forget that another duty is assigned me. I represent to-day the class of the summer of '62. We have come back after four years of absence to receive from our *Alma Mater* the last token of her fostering care. We are assembled; once more as a band of students, to recall the memories of former days. It would not perhaps be appropriate to say to what degree we have realized the bright expectations, the glowing hopes, and warm imaginings of our earlier youth. That perhaps there has been here and there the sparkling of the *mirage*, which has faded into desert as we approached it, and even though the Temple of Fame so picturesquely delineated in the essays of our younger days, has not had one of us as yet for a priest at her altar, yet we have reason to be thankful that our lives have been in some measure successful.

For whatever of success has been accorded to us, we owe much to the institution in which our earlier years have been passed. The practicality of her education has been our talisman, our open sesame on many occasions. A feeling of quiet gratitude, ripened by the passing years, comes over us, as we think of the opportunities of the past, and though perhaps the thought of their non-improvement at times may have caused regret, still that which has been made available will be an enduring source of thankfulness.

As we stand, to-day, just within the threshold of manhood, there come thronging around us the spirits of the departed hours of boyhood's days. Bright visitants from the dreamland of the past, all hail! But thou chiefest of them all; thou in whose clear eyes and placid countenance we recognize the kind mother of learning, to thee will we render the most willing obedience, to thee shall be sung the highest ascriptions of praise.

I demand of you, citizens of Philadelphia, that you cherish your Common School System, and especially the Central High School, which is the head and heart of it. Seek by all means to improve it, to make it capable of giving the matured culture, and second to none of the institutions of learning of the land. Why should it not be so? Some may say a high culture is not needed for the majority of youth. That which will enable them to succeed as business men is all that is necessary. I beseech of you to take no such low view of education as that. It is an insult to manhood to say that all it requires is simply enough, to use a common phrase, to enable one to get on in life. There are wants of our mental nature which cannot be satisfied with the merely material. There are needs of soul at least as important as those of body. A man may be rich in the material, but alas! how really poor with a mind and soul totally undeveloped!

This common cry for a one-sided education—a soulless, unprincipled education—is one of the great evidences of the materialistic tendency of the age, and one which it would be well for us to heed as the precursor of a state of society at the contemplation of which we may justly be appalled.

"Knowledge is power" is a motto for States, as well as individuals. May, then, righteous education be the strongest bulwark of the republic!

The Salutatory Address, (Second Honor,) by John J. Foulkrod.

Ladies and Gentlemen:—In behalf of the Fiftieth Graduating Class of the Philadelphia High School, I welcome you to this commencement. We welcome you as friends of education, and especially of public school education, that great sustainer of free governments essential to true progress, and without which we would not at this day be the inhabitants of a free and independent nation. Why is it, that, from a barren wilderness, we have grown to be a country teeming with abundance, and a people full of energy and perseverance? It is because of education and the freedom which only education can secure. In the dark ages of the past, when men were oppressed, when there was but one religion, and that of superstition, and but one government, that of tyranny, the people, kept in ignorance, were governed as slav[illegible] are governed, by masters. But as their knowl[illegible]dge in- creased and they began to think for themsel[illegible] demanded and obtained participation in th[illegible], they ment. We have immense territories, affor[illegible] Govern- ties for the industrious and energetic of [illegible]ding facili- but our success will always depend up[illegible] all nations, gence of the people. Education has [illegible] the intelli- present power and resources of this na[illegible] developed the abled us to show to the world that fr[illegible]tion. It has en- practicable; that the people are able [illegible] government is selves. It must lead to the overthr[illegible] to govern them- the casting off of oppression in [illegible]row of tyrants, and above all others, the public sc[illegible] other lands. But, country exemplifies the best m[illegible] school system of this of education among the ma[illegible]sed for the diffusion only true basis of a free gov[illegible], and is the sure and essence of real republican[illegible]vernment. It is the very aristocracy of intelligence, [illegible], and from it arises the all, whatever their birth [illegible] whose ranks are open to stances. But this syste[illegible] whatever their circum- development. It is nec[illegible] needs further and higher the people, both phy[illegible]essary that all the powers of loped so that each m[illegible]sical and intellectual, be deve- ties God has given [illegible] make the best use of the facul- facts soon to be f[illegible] him. This can be done, not by vating all the po[illegible]orgotten, but by drilling and culti- that we may h[illegible]wers, both of the mind and body so Your coming h[illegible]ave a "*Mens sana in corpore sano.*" It assures us t[illegible]ere to-day has a peculiar significance. willing to su[illegible] that you are not only interested in, but phia; that t[illegible]tain the public school system of Philadel- nished, but [illegible]e facilities for education shall not be dimi- be able to [illegible] shall be increased, so that all the people may We wel[illegible] take their part as rulers of a great nation. public [illegible]come you, then, as friends and supporters of enligh[illegible] school education, as the people of a free and wher[illegible]tened country, and as citizens of a community in h[illegible]e energy, perseverance, and intelligence go hand and.

"Eloquence"—Fourth Honor Oration, by George W. Hunt.

Eloquence is one of the chief instruments of political distinction, as well as one of the most efficient aids in advancing the cause of moral and religious improvement. Good sense must be its foundation. Without this no man can be truly eloquent, since fools can persuade none but fools. It is the business of philosophy to convince us of truth; it is that of oratory to persuade us to act conformably to it by engaging our affection. The orator must both persuade and convince. Conviction is but one avenue to the heart; the orator must not be satisfied with it alone, he must address himself to the passions, stimulate the fancy, and touch the heart. Hence, besides good sense and sound argument, the art of elocution or a correct delivery enters essentially into the idea of eloquence. To speak well is an attainment worthy of our honest ambition and earnest effort. Yet, strangely enough, it has been said that elocution cannot be taught. It was taught during the flourishing ages of Greece and Rome. Demosthenes and Cicero studied it before their appearance as orators; and if our national legislators would study it with care, they would be heard with more interest and attention, and would be more useful to the country which they represent. To lawyers, legislators, and clergymen, it (elocution) is of great importance. For though, to intelligent and well-informed minds, the graces of manner add nothing to the force of an argument, still they are exceedingly important in securing an attentive hearing. Notwithstanding its importance, however, how few of our colleges are endowed with a professorship of elocution! The charm of the voice is a powerful means of persuasion. It gives to woman an influence, proceeding from the mildness of her manner and her low and musical tones, displayed in the language of sympathy, entreaty, and kind remonstrance. It is her privilege and duty to be at the bedside of the suffering invalid, to comfort the mourner, and to aid the poor and distressed. What makes the potion to the feverish patient less nauseous, what adds balm to the language of resignation and imparts the glow of pleasure to the wan and weary beggar, when she is the ministering angel? Oh! there is eloquence in her inclining gesture, eloquence in the pitying look, and still more eloquence in the tone of her voice and in her low and smoothly uttered words of solace and of hope. Why, then, should this instrument, which is capable of giving such exquisite music, be jarred and discordant in its tones, through early neglect? It is said that American women would be in all respects charming, but for the want of melody of the voice in common speech. This fault may and can be corrected by a knowledge of elocution. Then let this important study be restored to its former place among the departments of useful instruction. With careful teaching, laudable ambition, and common industry, our American youth will outrival those ancient orators whose eloquence, it is said, "shook distant thrones, and made the extremities of the earth tremble." No man can attain eminence in any branch of art without work. He must work, and it is worth much labor to attain to eloquence. Its power cannot be over-estimated. By it, thrones have been overturned, kings annihilated, and governments subverted. By it, the curse of slavery has been driven from our land, the cause of progress has been vindicated, and nations have been kept true to their high mission.

"Our Country," by John H. W. Chestnut.

God in His goodness has planted in the breast of every one a love of that sphere of action in which he is placed. Love of country is as natural as love of life. He who has no affection for the land of his birth is an anomaly in nature, not to be trusted, not to be treated as a brother. Of all people, we ought the most to love our country. It is the only one in which man is in reality free.

Four hundred years ago these now flourishing States were the hunting ground of the savage. In Europe oppression was everywhere in ascendancy. Religious liberty was a dream. Men sought in exile the freedom they could not obtain at home. In this state of affairs the newly discovered continent of America dawned on their troubled eyes, as a field of labor where all might equally vie. The pilgrims who sailed in the Mayflower were the seed sown in good ground which, watered by adversity, has, by the blessing of God, brought forth fruit to an hundred fold.

Picture them a feeble band of true hearts, among hostile savages, without means of effectual defense. Oh, forever be remembered the day on which, weary and distressed, broken in everything but spirit, poor in all but faith and courage, at last secure from the dangers of the wintry sea, our pilgrim fathers impressed the shores of New England with the first footsteps of civilized man! This little company grew and prospered, so that in the year 1776 they contained three millions of inhabitants. England endeavored to curtail their liberties by a course of injustice which led them to combine all their energies to resist her oppression.

After a war of eight years, a war of hardships and sacrifices, they took a place among the nations of the earth. Thirty-six years after her birth she again engaged in a contest with England to secure the rights of her citizens. She came from the combat crowned with fresh laurels. During the next forty years prosperity added to her strength. She was the rising star in the constellation of the nations. In the year 1860 both the Northern and Southern sections of the country perceived that the crisis had arrived, and that the ballot-box was to decide whether or not our land was to be the home of liberty.

Abraham Lincoln was elected President, a man raised up by God as was Moses of old from among the people, to guide us through the perils of civil war, and who, after having seen the glorious triumph of the Union, was taken from us to receive the martyr's crown and the inheritance that fadeth not away. The history of the years since he took the helm of state is written in the heart of every American. By the blessing of the Almighty the Rebellion is now a thing of the past. Freed from the impurities that contaminated it, our republican government is, for the future, the type of true nationality. It turns his feet from all quarters of the globe towards the West, to find there an elysium of peace and harmony, this immigration being at once the evidence and source of the prosperity of the republic. Let the immigrants be welcomed, and let us trust that the country and its government may be elevated to the standard of its expectations; and, as the cardinal and only sure means to that end, that the Union may be preserved and not only preserved, but also extended, till there shall be but one flag known and honored from the tropics to the Polar sea.

"The Study of History," by John D. S. Levis.

It is natural for man to wish that future generations should know of what he terms his greatness. Hence we have histories. By them we are enabled to view the actions of our predecessors, and shun the dangers they have encountered. History is a beacon light to warn us from a coast of error, upon which so many of our race have perished that the treacherous cliffs are hidden by their remains. Yet how rarely is this felt or understood! Instead of regarding a volume of history as a priceless treasure, worthy of the highest attention, we often imagine its contents incapable of yielding delight, and look with amazement on him who devotes his leisure to its perusal, little dreaming that he is revelling in the bowers of luxury and pleasure.

To a sincere lover of truth this is an invaluable privilege, a pearl beyond price. We can all well remember how eagerly we have listened to the stories not drawn from the storehouse of the imagination, but plain unvarnished facts, treasured up during long years of actual conflict with the world. Perhaps the tale was told by some aged dear one, some hero of the Revolution who felt his heart swell with pride in thus widening the circle of our thoughts and sympathies. We may follow the historian into the Holy Land, and while Titus is stationed before the walls of Jerusalem with his myriads of mail-clad soldiery, we can contemplate the scene; spears and helmets glittering in the noonday sun; battering rams heaving at the walls until they totter and shake off from the battlements their despairing defenders; streets filled with the famishing and wounded, and the dreadful wrath of the Almighty resting like a pall upon every heart within the devoted city. If this picture is too dark and sad, we may turn to the voluptuous courts of the Eastern kings, and revel in their luxury and enjoyment, and, coming down to a period nearer our own, we may pause among the records of the palmy days of Italy, or wander in the gardens of the Alhambra while yet the Moors are lords of Spain.

Do we need examples of true patriotism, we need but turn to our own dear native land, and listen to the spirit winds that, rushing through the cabins of the suffering patriots, wafted many a soul home to its final rest, and see pictured, with the fidelity of truth, the sufferings of Washington's little band at the winter encampment of Valley Forge. And in like manner generations yet untold will read in the pages of history the distracted condition of the Union during the recent war, of its many bloody battles and victories such as the world never before knew.

Thus we find material for the gratification of all the powers of the mind, while at the same time we are treasuring up much that may be useful for future reflection. We live in the present, and know nothing of the future, save as it is reflected forth upon the sunset heaven of the past; but by a knowledge of history we become diviners of the future, not only of our own nation and tongue, but of all. We talk with the Egyptian who is toiling to build the pyramids, and wander out into the desert wilds with the sons of Ishmael. We behold Rome extending her borders on the ruins of half a hemisphere, and then in her turn a prey to the Visigoth. The Greek and Bohemian, the Briton and the Hun, are alike our fellows, and we mingle with them even from the time of their primeval savageness.

"Christianity Essential to Civilization," by Edwin M. Hunt.

When we study the history of the past, we are astonished at the events which it records. Ages ago man was created in the image of his Maker. By his disobedience he lost that image, fell from his high position, and was doomed to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow. By the help of his Creator he struggled up out of the dark abyss of sin into the dawning light of the Gospel. From the times of the patriarchs dates a steady improvement in the condition of man; and when we read of his refinement at the time of the Egyptian, Persian, Grecian, and Roman empires, we are astonished that he should have attained to so great a degree of perfection. The philosophers, orators, and poets of those days are even at the present time ranked among the greatest. With all their learning, however, they were unable to devise a system of religion or philosophy which could satisfy the aspiring soul of man. As the star of Rome was setting the "star of Bethlehem" arose to guide the wise men of the East to the Saviour, who by His life, sufferings, and ignominious death on the cross completed our redemption. Thus it was that the "Sun of Righteousness" arose in His power and glory, shedding His rays into the darkest recesses of the world, and dissipating the mists of superstition and ignorance. By His influence the seeds of the Christian religion, planted in the hearts of a few self-sacrificing men, have sprung up into a glorious fruition. The effect of that religion upon a nation's life, as upon that of individuals, is to consecrate it to lofty aims, and to promote the spread of a true and liberal civilization. No better or more familiar example of this truth can be cited than our native land. Born of the spirit of liberty, driven by persecution from the shores of the Old World to those of the New, her founders there encountered discouragement and opposition, and although they brought with them the advantages of the civilization of the mother country, yet their triumph has, perhaps, been as wonderful as it has been complete. Although we have greatly prospered, yet we have not implicitly obeyed the teachings of that religion by which we profess to be governed, and to which we owe what measure of success we have achieved. We have "left undone many things which we ought to have done." We have suffered the monster intemperance to obtain such proportions that we now find it difficult to conquer him. Nay, we do not know the full extent of his power. The young men of our land are fast becoming his slaves. They are hastening to their ruin. Moderate drinking has been encouraged, excessive drinking has been the result. Drinking and gambling saloons have been permitted to throw wide their doors—the very gates of hell—to allure the unwary. Sooner or later these young men will take their places among the rulers of our country. Will she prosper when governed by those who cannot govern themselves? It is time that we apply a remedy to the growing evil. What shall it be? It should be a "prohibitive law"—a law prohibiting the sale of alcoholic stimulants except as a medicine. In my judgment, it is the duty of every citizen to do all in his power to procure the passage and sustain the enforcement of such a law; but at any rate, it is the duty of each and all of us in this, as in all other respects, to obey the dictates of that religion which can alone secure the triumph of our republican civilization. As individuals compose society, and as their influence causes those social changes that are continually taking place, it is our duty to neglect no means of individual improvement. Our nature is in many respects noble. It is capable of aspiring to something higher than the finite. It is capable of holding communion with God. It should be our aim to hold such communion, and we can only prepare ourselves for it by faithfully discharging every duty which devolves upon us. Each of us has a work to do. We are created for a nobler purpose than to remain mere spectators of the battle of life. It is intended that we should engage in it. Let each one ask himself whither he is tending? Whether his influence is exerted for the good of those around him, or whether he is living only for himself. Oh! let us, with the help of God, conform our lives to the precepts of a high Christian morality, and devote ourselves to some true Christian purpose. Let us so act that "each to-morrow may find us further than to-day," for

> "Life is real, life is earnest,
> And the grave is not its goal:
> Dust thou art, to dust returnest,
> Was not spoken of the soul.
>
> "Let us then be up and doing,
> With a heart for any fate;
> Thus achieving, thus pursuing,
> Learn to labor and to wait."

"The Dignity of Labor," by William Hilt.

An examination of the lives of great men shows us, that while many of them had not the opportunities that the man of to-day has, yet through their own exertions they gained position, and secured for themselves the respect of their fellow men. What privileges they possessed were improved; what talents they had were developed. By their own industry they walked the path of honor and success. They had a labor to perform, and they did it nobly. We also have a work to do, and it remains with us to decide how it shall be done.

God never creates in vain. The smallest creature that creeps upon the earth, or wings its way through the air, does so in obedience to an Omnipotent will. The great sun, as it rises full and resplendent above the eastern horizon, and the moon, as it casts its silvery light upon the earth, tell us that they have an important mission to fulfil. While all nature is working thus to do the will of the Creator, is there any reason why man should be idle? How many are born into the world, live, and pass away, without accomplishing the great purposes which it was in their power to accomplish! Their lives h[illegible] been blanks, simply because they [illegible] to improve the talents they possessed. T[illegible] are differently constituted and have differ[illegible] tions. One may find his sphere in the [illegible]cal, another in the literary field of labor. All [illegible] designed for philosophers or statesmen, but [illegible]here is a place for every one—a place wherein [illegible] may exert the greatest possible influence and be useful to society. How shall we know our station in life? By considering our position with respect to that of our fellow-beings; our place is where we can do the most good, and the moment we leave it, whether humble or exalted, we incur a debt to humanity which we can never discharge.

Talent, to be useful, must be cultivated. Of what benefit would gold, or any of the mineral resources of the earth, be to society were they allowed to remain hidden and undeveloped? To make them subservient to their purposes, we must apply labor. How many acres of rich land might to-day yield an abundant harvest!—but they must be cultivated. So in life, there are talents hid in the capacities of the people, which, if fostered with care, would shine forth and enlighten the whole world. In other countries as well as in our own, the liberal provision made for the education of the masses is bringing out the priceless treasures of the mind. It is developing the talents which men possess, and which will fit them for their stations in life. We are not to be envious of each other. Each can do more in h's appropriate sphere than in any other. The country needs the mechanic as well as the statesman, and although the highest positions of society are open to the attainment of all, yet, to have everything harmoniously developed, we must have the right man in the right place. We cannot all expect to be Alexanders, Scotts, Washingtons, or Lincolns, but in the sphere in which God has placed us we may wield a power that shall make us as useful to our countrymen, as either of these illustrious persons. We must improve the sacred gift bestowed on us by the Creator, and then when we leave the shores of time, we shall depart with the consciousness—of far more value than fame, than wealth, or than worldly honor—that we have been useful in our day and generation.

"Leonardo da Vinci."—Honorary Address, by Reid T. Stewart.

While enjoying the many benefits which art, science, and literature daily confer, we too often overlook the obligations we are under to those whose labor and abilities have contributed to the onward march of science, and who have enriched art and literature with monuments of taste, genius, and skill. Their memory will live in the pages of history. Their deeds have brought lasting honor to the land of their birth. Yet how seldom do we gain that instruction that we might from the record of their lives, or hold up for admiration the blessings which they have conferred on all succeeding ages!

No student of the past will hesitate to acknowledge that we are deeply indebted to the giant minds of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries for much of the civilization, political freedom, and religious liberty, which we enjoy. They relighted the expiring torch of learning, aroused mankind from the torpor of centuries, refined the tastes and elevated the thoughts of the great body of the people by placing before them models of painting, poetry, and sculpture, which may be equalled, but cannot be excelled. Among those who are worthy of commendation, both on account of their acquaintance with nearly every branch of knowledge and their unrivalled contributions to the fine arts, none holds a higher place than Leonardo da Vinci. Uniting extraordinary mental endowments with intense application, he made himself familiar with art, science, and literature, all of which he enriched by the labor of his pencil and the outpourings of his capacious mind. In an age which produced a Raphael, a Copernicus, a Michael Angelo, and a Kepler, he shone with conspicuous lustre, and almost, if not entirely, equalled those great men in all the very departments in which each of them became renowned. To him the Italian school of painting, long the most distinguished in Europe, owes much of its celebrity, and even Rubens and Paul Veronese drew instruction from the great reviver of the noblest of the fine arts. Who has not had his devotional feelings increased and his admiration for the beautiful and sublime aroused by a contemplation of his painting of the "Last Supper"—a painting in which art, taste, science, and skill have combined to throw additional interest around one of the most deeply affecting scenes recorded in the New Testament. Yet with this noble painting it is reported that he was dissatisfied, and that the pencil failed to embody the brilliant conceptions of his mind. Painting, however, occupied but a small part of his attention. In music he was equally acquainted with all that is connected with it as a science, and all that skill which places it among the fine arts. To her greatest artist, Da Vinci, does Italy owe something of the development of that art in which her supremacy is contested by Germany alone. To Leonardo da Vinci are we indebted for the introduction of the use of anatomical drawings. Two of his works—one on comparative and the other on human anatomy—have been preserved and are justly considered to display great ability and learning. He was eminent also as a writer, and although but few of his writings have been preserved, several on painting have been translated into almost every language, and will ever be considered as models of literature. He was besides well acquainted with sculpture, architecture, astronomy, mechanics, and botany. It may perhaps appear strange that being so endowed as a discoverer and a philosopher, the fame of Da Vinci should now rest on his works of art alone. The reason of this is that in other departments he did not press forward to claim that eminence to which his abilities entitled him. His ideas were so much in advance of those of his time that they were not then fully appreciated, and as they were announced only in a few short essays, general attention was not given to them. Philosophers of a later day, by developing his ideas more fully and investigating them more closely, have received all the honor and the praise.

The period has not yet arrived when the fine arts will receive that degree of attention in the Uni[illegible]ed States which their importance as educato[illegible] taste and refiners of the feelings d[illegible]s of Yet what nobler subjects can be [illegible]mands. the pencil of the painter, the pen of the [illegible]ound for chisel of the sculptor, than those whic[illegible], poet, or the and its history presents? Are the [illegible]n our country sky superior to the countless d[illegible]ues of an Italian autumn? Do the beams of th[illegible]yes of an American and play on the heights o[illegible] morning sun linger brighter glow than on th[illegible] the Appennines with a our own Alleghenies" [illegible] forest crowned summits of during marble th[illegible] Has sculpture placed in en- patrons of art a[illegible]e Medici, and other munificent ington and a [illegible]nd learning in Italy? Are not a Wash- great bo[illegible] Lincoln who have assisted to spread the equ[illegible]on of freedom over a continent, worthy of [illegible] commendation? Glorious and happy America, when thy Leonardo da Vinci shall arise, he will not only place the features of thy heroes in ever-enduring marble, depict the beauties of thy landscape on the glowing canvas, and recount the great deeds of thy past to the sound of the harp, but he will also find scope for the development of those exalted faculties which in the Da Vinci of the past slumbered without development, or were developed only in a few suggestive essays, without a practical result on the age. The future Da Vinci will find a practical as well as an æsthetic mission to fulfil. He will not only record the works of others, but will achieve results for others to record, and he will bear onward with all the giant powers of his genius the works of our modern and beneficent civilization.

The Conferring of Degrees and Marks of Distinction.

At this point in the exercises, the degrees were conferred by Edward Shippen, Esq., President of the Board of Control. The following gentlemen, fourteen in number, being graduates of the Four Years' Course, of not less than five years' standing, were admitted to the degree of

MASTER OF ARTS.

Holstein De Haven,
William L. Dubois,
Rev. Daniel Elwell,
Rev. Joseph R. T. Gray,
John Henry Hogan,
John D. King,
Joseph Mason, Esq.,
Edward F. Moody,
Joseph Morgan,
Washington F. Peddrick,
Gen. L. H. Pelouze, U.S.A.,
Tryon Reakirt,
James Taylor, M. D.,
Wilberforce Wells.

Upon the following young men, fifteen in number, who have just completed the Four Years' Course, and are arranged according to their standing, with the graduating averages appended, was conferred the degree of

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

1. Reid T. Stewart	98·6	9. H. C. Pastorius	87·8
2. John J. Foulkrod	95·2	10. Overton Carr	87·6
3. Alfred C. Rex	95·2	11. Charles Mortimore	87·1
4. George W. Hunt	92·8	12. W. H. Loughlin	86·4
5. John H. W. Chestnut	92·6	13. Edwin M. Hunt	79·4
6. John D. L. Lewis	90·5	14. William Hilt	77·0
7. W. Newton Meeks	89·6	15. Cyrus D. Tatman	75·0
8. Edward T. Noe	88·8		

The following is a list of those who received certificates of having completed

PARTIAL COURSES,

with their averages:—

For Three Years—William J. Armstrong, 74·6.
For Two and a Half Years—Nathan H. Suplee, 82·1.
For Two Years—Joseph W. Janney, 96; Harry C. Wilt, 95·1; William T. Pierson, 94·7; Thomas M. Bell, 94·4; William Henry Fussell, 93; John Harper, 89; Arthur T. Garren, 88·8; John E. McManus, 88·2; Thomas Pinto, 87·8; James M. Girton, 86·1; Isaac C. Underdown, 84·8; Samuel C. Hoff, 78·5; James Barlow, 71·1—Total, 15.

The following pupils, having attained term averages for scholarship over 95, were declared

DISTINGUISHED.

Division A.—Reid T. Stewart, 99·5; John J. Foulkrod, 97·8; George W. Hunt, 97·8; John H. W. Chestnut, 97·2; Overton Carr, 95·8; Alfred C. Rex, 95·2; William Newton Meeks, 95·2; William H. Longhitu, 95.

Division B.—Theodore Canfield, 97·2; Charles D'Invilliers, 97; Albert N. Heritage, 95; George T. Harris, 95.

Division C.—W. Frederick Monroe, 97; Andrew W. Manship, 96·8; Henry Rosenbaum, 95·2.

Division D.—Harry D. Moore, 96·4; Richard G. Lippincott, 96·4; Lewis S. Lee, 96·2.

Division E.—William W. Stout, 98; Edgar S. Cook, 96·1; Joseph W. Janney, 96; John H. Carroll, 95·6; Frederick K. Moore, 95·3; Harry C. Wilt, 95·1; Joseph Esherick, 95.

Division F.—Dewey Bates, 98·1; Frank P. Prichard, 95·8; Jesse J. Barker, 95·6; Harry Willis, 95·6; N. Craig Ligget, 95; Ernest A. Hempstead, 95.

Division H.—George R. Buckman, 95·5.

Total Distinguished, 32.

The following pupils, having attained term averages for scholarship between 85 and 95, were declared

MERITORIOUS.

Division A.—John D. S. Levis, 94·2; Edward T. Noe, 93·7; Henry Clay Pastorius, 90·9; Charles Mortimoore, 89·9; Edwin M. Hunt, 86·9; Cyrus D. Tatman, 85·9; William Hilt, 85·5.

Division B.—William Kent, 92·4; Harry T. Kingston, 92·2; William H. Rogers, 88·6; Henry Schmoele, 87·1; David Dailey, 86·9; Charles E. Perkins, 86·1; John F. Caldwell, 85 5.

Division C.—Albert C. Peale, 90·2; Edward S. Warren, 89·7; John B. Devine, 85·9; Walter H. Henszey, 85·7.

Division D.—Victor A. Ellis, 92·4; Benjamin F. Moore, 89·6; Wm. F. Jones, 89·1; Eugene T. Linnard; 89; John Bartlett, 88·8.

Division E.—Thomas M. Bell, 94·4; Robert Bell, 93·8; Louis Brechemin, 93·1; William H. Fussell, 93; Thomas Bell, 92·2; David Brooks, 91·6; William E. Harrop, 91·5; Thomas H. Eckfeldt, 90·8; John Harper, 89; Arthur T. Garren, 88·8; John E. McManus, 88·2; Oliver H. Hill, 87·9; Thomas Pinto, 87·8; James M. Girton, 86·1; Isaac C. Underdown, 85.

Division F.—George H. Buchanan, 94; Elihu Thomson, 92·8; David E. Appel, 89·2; Samuel B. Moyer, 89; S. Rowland Caldwell, 88·6; William L. Austin, 88·4; Wilmon W. Sites, 87·6; Francis Moore, 86·7; Martin S. Clarke, 86·6; W. T. Carlos Sanders, 85; William J. Suplee, 85.

Division G.—Horace M. Mattis, 94; George G. Thomson, 92·5; Wilber F. Callaway, 92·2; William M. Gardiner, 92·1; William W. Carr, 91·1; John M. Roeker, 91; Perit Dulles, 90·7; Henry I Rosenbaum, 90·2; Henry Taylor, 89·5; Abraham M. Beitler, 88·2; John E. Cook, 88·2; Charles H. Fahnestock, 87·8; Oren B. Colton, 87·6; Charles A. Mennig, 86·7; Howard E. Trimble, 86·7; James Alcorn, 86·6; George H. Bradley, 86·2; Franklin P. Barr, 85·8; Edwin S. Meredith, 85·3; Charles F. Fisher, 85; George W. Widmer, 85.

Division H.—George W. Cloak, 92·3; Frank Fisher, 90·1; Alexander H. Spencer, 90·1; Theodore H. Lyons, 89·9; Walter Boswell, 87·1; Gates D. Fahnestock, 85·4; Harry D. Meyer, 85·2; Joseph S. Potter, 85; Peter McCabey, 85.

Total Meritorious, 79.

Professor Riché, Principal of the School, addressed the graduates briefly, after which the exercises were brought to a close by the delivery of

The Valedictory Oration, by William Newton Meeks.

Gentlemen of the Board of Control:—As students in the Public School District of Philadelphia, we are here before you for the last time. The relation of controlled and controllers, which has so long existed between us and the body to which you belong, is drawing to a close; and now it becomes us to thank you for the kind interest which you have exhibited in our progress; to thank you for the able instructors whom you have placed over us, and to tender you our sincere wishes for the future. But, gentlemen, to-day demands a higher duty than the acknowledgment of your faithfully performed services, a higher duty than the expression of gratitude and respect. It demands of us, the 50th graduating class of the Central High School, who have been more closely connected with that institution, and better acquainted with its workings than even you, its honored Controllers, to report to you the unceasing and untiring fidelity which its noble Professors have exercised in the instruction of the youth under their charge, and in elevating its standard of education. To them belongs your respect, to them the gratitude and sympathy of the public. During our continuance under your control many changes have been made. Much as our short-sightedness may have caused us to regret them, much as others who are not connected with our institution may have opposed them, we recognize in their effects a real good done to our school and to our community, and for them we render you our heartfelt thanks. The influence of the High School is increasing in force. Behold her noble sons already in the world! Are they among your merchants? They are as respected as any. Are they among your soldiers? They are valiant, and occupy high positions of honor. Are they in your colleges? There also they command esteem by their success. Why? Because, in their old Alma Mater, their education did not consist in cramming their minds with facts, but in developing their faculties for the acquirement of knowledge, in being taught how to study, how to act, how to work for themselves. Certainly, then, this is a valuable institution; surely it deserves that we should remind you that, although many other schools are under your control, yet none demand higher attention from you than the Central High School. Enlarge its efficiency; strengthen its faculty; devote your earnest endeavors to its advancement by extending its course of study; place it among the influential colleges of our land, and when we behold its prominent position we will bless you. We leave it, its professors, its students, and its studies, to you, and we leave you to God. Farewell.

Gentlemen of the Faculty:—The relation of teacher and pupil is almost as close as that of father and son; what, therefore, must be our feelings to-day, when we contemplate that in a few moments more that relation which has been sustained between us will be at an end forever! We are full of hope, eager to enter upon the future, yet what a check must we receive as we think that to do so we must part from you! You have led us up the hillside of learning. At first the ascent was difficult, but you assisted us in our upward march. Carefully you have removed obstacles from our path, or taught us how to surmount them; and now, just as the way becomes easy and pleasant, and the brambles and roughnesses grow less and less, we must leave you. There are others for you to bring up, and we must go on alone. But, thanks to your exertions, we do not go as poor, defenceless, dependent creatures. Under your guardianship, day after day has added to our independence, for you have prepared us for the rest of the journey by casting around us the shield of your experience. You have dropped into our ears, by the way, precious words of counsel. Oh, gentlemen, may we never forget them—may they ever guide our steps! God grant that your time and labor may not have been uselessly expended, but that we may live to reflect honor on our instructors and our school. When your life-work is ended and you stand before the judgment throne of God, may He greet you with the words, "Well done, good and faithful servants; ye have been faithful over a few things, I will make you rulers over many things; enter ye into the joy of your Lord." Farewell.

Classmates:—These parting exercises more deeply concern ourselves than any others who have participated in them to-day. Future Commencements will engage the attention of the Board of Control, other classes will graduate under our Professors, a similar occasion will often be repeated for them; for us it comes but once. At this moment what varied remembrances are ours! We are only fifteen. Where are the others who entered the High School with us? Where are those who left us as month after month rolled on? Some have found their homes in the broad West; others beneath a Southern sun; others beneath the Polar Star; one is numbered with the dead, and we alone are left to receive the reward of our patience and labor. We are entering upon a wider and more dangerous, perhaps a longer, pathway than the one we have just finished. A nobler goal is before us, a higher fame, if we would win it. Say, shall our lives be unmarked, our graves forgotten, our memories buried in obscurity? Nay, rather let us be of those of whom it is written, "Not born to die." Let the story of our deeds be recorded by the historian, sung by the poet, cherished by humanity. Oh! I would say to each one, wherever your lot may be cast, whatever be your mission, "Be not like dumb driven cattle—be a hero in the strife!" Whether in the pulpit or at the bar, in the field or in the council chamber, whether you seek to awe the world with the achievments of your sword, astonish it with unfolding scientific mysteries, or enchant it with the productions of your pen, excite its admiration by honest, persevering diligence. Make for yourself a name that will live forever, an honor that will last through the lapse of ages. Dear boys, there is another life beyond this "vale of tears." I must remind you that worldly honor will profit you nothing there. Take heed that the prosperity which here attends you does not stand in the way of your salvation. Take heed that nothing in your future career shall prevent our meeting above. I charge you to "lay up for yourselves treasures in Heaven." 'Tis hard to think that one moment more severs the tie of our connection, that one word pronounces our parting. I cannot say that word, but rather let me leave you with the lines of the poet.—

> "A sacred burden is the life ye bear,
> Look on it, lift it, bear it solemnly;
> Stand up and walk beneath it steadfastly;
> Fail not for sorrow, falter not for sin,
> But onward, upward, till the goal ye win.
> God guard ye, and God guide ye on your way,
> Young pilgrim-warriors who set forth to-day."

The Sleeping Girl—A Physician's Opinion.

From the Hickman (Ky.) Courier, 5th.

Mr. Editor—At your request I will give you some of the particulars of the sleeping wonder, Miss Susan C. Godsa. I visited her for the first time on the 27th of June last.

First, she is always in motion (something like sleeping-shaking palsy).

She awoke a few minutes after our arrival, and remained so eight minutes, during which time she took a mouthful of refreshments. She said nothing unless it was in answer to such questions as were put to her by some of our party, which she did with sufficient clearness. Her physical development is good enough; complexion, sallow; hair, black; head, large and well developed. The other parts of her body are not so well developed; her hands and feet are very small; she is of medium height. While I was putting questions to her she went to sleep in the twinkling of an eye, and slept two hours and fifteen minutes, then awoke in a kind of convulsion. She is not aware of any misery or pain while asleep, and has no dreams—if she has, does not remember them. In short, she is totally dead to all sensation of pain or pleasure while asleep.

When awake she is always in great pain, which she generally locates in her head, left side, and the small of her back; can't lie on her left side. I tried to count the pulse but owing to the incessant motion of her arms, I failed. Could barely discover her pulse. When she again went to sleep she lay in this shaking condition three minutes; then commenced to hiccup at every respiration, raising her head a little at each hiccup, till her chin was brought down to her collar-bone, a little to the left of the median line. Then her neck became limber, and her head instantly fell back to the pillow. This lasted from a half to three-quarters of a minute. Then she would appear to cramp for a few seconds, and then she was as before. She kept up a continued series of the above-described symptoms, alternating from one to another in regular succession for two hours and fifteen minutes, when she awoke, took some refreshments, answered questions as before, and in ten minutes was sound asleep, and continued her nervous motions as before.

Miss Godsa has been diseased in this way for the last eighteen years. Ten years ago her symptoms became more aggravated, and have changed but little since. As I expect to prepare a full report of this remarkable case in detail soon for the medical world, I will say nothing more. Respectfully,

W. D. CORBETT.

P. S.—She has never been known to remain awake longer than ten minutes at a time in the last ten years.

Hickman, Ky., July 3, 1867.

A High Old Time—The Balloon Wedding

According to announcement, the balloon wedding, about which so much talk has been made, came off at—or rather above—the Union Skating Park, Allegheny, on Saturday afternoon. An immense crowd assembled to witness the novel ceremony, and everybody who was not inside the inclosure seemed to be bent on witnessing as much as possible of the performance from windows and housetops, through opera glasses and telescopes. The principals in the affair were Miss Maggie Fornshell, of Wooster, Ohio, and Mr. W. J. Smithson, of Philadelphia, Alderman Strain officiating. At half-past four o'clock Alderman Strain and the happy pair entered the hymenial chariot, and were elevated to a height of several hundred feet, when they were joined in the holy bonds of matrimony. The balloon was then lowered, the Alderman's place taken by Professor Thurston, the aeronaut, and when all things were ready the fastenings were cut loose, and the balloon, with its precious freight, ascended rapidly with a graceful motion, bearing directly southeast, and passing over both Allegheny and Pittsburg. It is said that the bridal pair, on entering the car, were presented with a five hundred dollar greenback by the managers of the exhibition. The termination of the trip is announced by the following special telegram:—

"McKEESPORT, July 6—6 P. M.—The balloon, with the bridal party on board, sailed over McKeesport at 5 o'clock, and landed safely about one mile east of this place."—*Pittsburg Chronicle, 8th.*

—In the journal of John Wesley, vol. 1, page 292, there occurs the following:—"A gentleman came to me full of good-will to exhort me not to use extempore prayer, 'which,' said he, 'is no prayer at all, and this I will prove to a demonstration; for you cannot do two things at once, thinking how to pray and praying being two things. *Ergo*, you cannot think and pray at once.' Now, I reply, may it not be proved by the self-same demonstration that praying by a form is no prayer at all!—*e. g.*, you cannot do two things at once, reading and praying being two things. *Ergo*, you cannot both read and pray at once."

—A young gentleman, or an elderly one, we forget which, after having paid his addresses to a lady for some time, "popped the question;" the lady said in a frightened manner:—"You scare me, sir." The gentleman did not wish to frighten the lady, and consequently remained quiet for some time, when she exclaimed:—"Scare me again." We did not learn how affairs turned out, but should think that it was pretty near his turn to be scared.

—At the dinner given to Governor Ward, of New Jersey, last Thursday evening, Brigadier-General Oakley responded to the toast of "The Army," and in doing so, made the following remark:—"If the noble Phil. Kearney had lived, he would have been appointed Commander of the Army of the United States after the battle of the second Bull Run. This I know from official documents now on record."

LOST.

LOST—A CERTIFICATE OF CITY LOAN, No. 2227, dated September 17, 1863, in name of Margaret Pattison, for six hundred dollars. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same. The finder will receive a reward by leaving the same at
WILLIAM HOGG, JR.'s,
7 8 12* No. 901 N. EIGHTH Street.

GROCERIES, ETC.

NEW
SMOKED AND SPICED SALMON,
FIRST OF THE SEASON.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7frp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

JAPANESE POWCHONG TEA,
THE FINEST QUALITY IMPORTED.
Emperor and other fine chops OOLONGS.
New crop YOUNG HYSON and GUNPOWDER and genuine CHULAN TEA.
For sale by the package or retail, at
JAMES R. WEBB'S,
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GARFIELD'S
SUPERIOR CIDER VINEGAR
Warranted free from all POISONOUS ACIDS.
For sale by all Grocers, and by the Sole Agents,
PAUL & FERGUSON,
4 19 3m8 NO. 18 NORTH WATER ST.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR CAPE MAY—ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.
The new and swift steamer SAMUEL M. FELTON, Captain L. Davis, leaves CHESNUT Street wharf on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, at 9 A. M., and returning, leaves Cape May on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Friday, at 8 A. M.
Fare, $2·50, including carriage hire.
Servants, $1·75, including carriage hire.
Children, $1·25, including carriage hire.
Excursion tickets on Saturday, good to return on Monday, $4, including carriage hire.
G. H. HUDDELL.
N. B.—Mann's Express Company have arranged to attend to baggage, etc., and will check baggage through to hotels, cottages, etc.; also, sell tickets at their office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street. 7 10 12t

EXCURSIONS UP THE RIVER.—The splendid steamboat JOHN A. WARNER makes daily Afternoon Excursions to Burlington and Bristol, stopping at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, and Beverly, each way. These excursions leave CHESNUT STREET WHARF at 2 o'clock in the Afternoon. Returning, leave Bristol at 4 o'clock, arriving in the city at 6 o'clock P. M.
FARE—Excursion, 40 cts. Each way, 25c. [5 25 3m

FARE TO WILMINGTON, 15 cents; Chester or Hook, 10 cents.
On and after MONDAY, July 8, the steamer ARIEL will leave CHESNUT Street wharf at 9·45 A. M. and 3·45 P. M. Returning, leaves Wilmington at 6·45 A. M. and 12·45 P. M.
Fare to Wilmington, 15 cents; excursion tickets, 25 cents. Fare to Chester or Hook, 10 cents. 7 6 6t

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS offers for sale the valuable property, consisting of Mansion House, Stable, and Lot of Ground, situate at the Northwest corner of SPRUCE and ELEVENTH Streets, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in front on Spruce street 144 feet and on Eleventh street 100 feet. Apply to
LEWIS H. REDNER,
6 21 tf No. 152 South FOURTH Street.

GERMANTOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE CHEAP.—House, 11 rooms, newly papered, and painted; gas, hot and cold water; location high and well shaded; lot 30 by 110 feet. Terms easy. Immediate possession. Apply at WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street. 6 1 tf

TO RENT.

TO LET, TO A FAMILY WITHOUT children, part of a nine-roomed Cottage near Fairmount.
Reference exchanged.
Apply for three days at
1t* No. 2426 GREEN Street.

GERMANTOWN — FOR RENT, FURnished, a Neat Cottage, with every convenience, and very desirably located.
J. M. GUMMEY & SONS,
7 10 5t* No. 508 WALNUT Street.

TO LET—PART OF THE HOUSE NO. 509 S. FOURTH Street, below Lombard, east side. Inquire on the premises. References required. 5 28

WANTS.

BOOK AGENTS IN LUCK AT LAST.
The crisis is passed. The hour has come to lift the veil of secresy which has hitherto enveloped the inner history of the great civil war, and this is done by offering to the public General L. C. Baker's
"HISTORY OF THE SECRET SERVICE."
For thrilling interest this book transcends all the romances of a thousand years, and conclusively proves that "truth is stranger than fiction."
Agents are clearing from $200 to $300 per month, which we can prove to any doubting applicant. A few more can obtain agencies in territory yet unoccupied. Address
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CROQUET, $7·50, $10·00, $12·00, AND $14·00 PER SET.
OUR $7·50 SET IS EQUAL TO OTHER MANUFACTURERS' $10·00 SETS,
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THE FINE SHIRT EMPORIUM,
Nos. 1 and 3 North SIXTH Street.
JOHN C. ARRISON,
Importer, Manufacturer, and Dealer in Every Description of
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
Would invite inspection to his FINE STOCK OF GOODS, suitable for the season, selling off at moderate prices.
Especial attention given to the manufacture of FINE SHIRTS AND COLLARS.
Warranted to give satisfaction. 28 rp